

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 125

28 June 1983

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on ASEAN Foreign Ministers Meeting	A 1
Ministers, Abe, Shultz Cited [KYODO]	A 1
Economic Issues Discussed [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 27 Jun]	A 2
Strategy on Kampuchea in UN [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 26 Jun]	A 3
More on Kampuchea Discussions [Bangkok NATION REVIEW 27 Jun]	A 4
Abe, Sitthi, Shultz Confer [KYODO]	A 5
Shultz 'Warning' on Kampuchea [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 28 Jun]	A 6
'Extracts' of ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Speeches [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 25 Jun]	A 7
ASEAN Ministers Meet Ahmad; Sitthi on Vietnam [Bangkok BANGKOK POST 25 Jun]	A 14
LATE REPORT: ASEAN Balks at Japan's Aid to Laos [KYODO]	A 14
Malaysia's Ghazali on Dialogue With Australia [Kuala Lumpur]	A 15

#### JAPAN

Abe, Shultz Hold Bilateral Talks in Bangkok	C 1
Shultz 'Cool' to Common Fund	C 1
Reagan's Upcoming Asian Tour Previewed	C 2
Nakasone on Farm Trade Dispute With U.S.	C 3
U.S. Ban on Telephone Deal With PRC Criticized	C 3
Nakasone Wishes To Visit PRC at Early Date	C 4
Japan Protests USSR's Etorofu Danger Zone	C 4
Nakasone Denies Lower House Dissolution	C 4
LDP Victory Seen as Support for Reform	C 5
Three LDP Factions Increase Their Numbers	C 5

#### NORTH KOREA

U.S. Military Arms Buildup in South Denounced	D 1
U.S. 'Moves' for 'Nuclear War in Korea' Outlined	D 1
U.S. Plans To Deploy MX Missile Scored [NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun]	D 2
U.S. Accused of Nearly 40 Years of Atrocities	D 3
Rallies Mark Start of Anti-U.S. Struggle Month	D 4
Farmers Rally 22 June	D 4
Pyongsong Rally	D 6
Sariwon Rally	D 7
Haeju Rally	D 8
Workers Denounce U.S.	D 9
Kaesong Rally	D 10
Pyongyang Rally 25 June	D 12
Chong Chun-ki's Rally Speech	D 13
Economic Protocol Signed With Hungary	D 18
Cultural Exchange Plan Signed With Pakistan	D 18

## SOUTH KOREA

Reagan's Visit Announced; Parties, Press React	E 1
Chongwadae Announcement	E 1
Further Report [KOREA HERALD 28 Jun]	E 1
Parties Welcome Visit	E 1
Renewed Defense Commitment Expected	E 2
[KOREA HERALD 28 Jun]	
YONHAP Reports 27 June MAC Meeting at Panmunjom	E 3
Chon Stresses Vigilance Against IPU Disruption	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 25 Jun]	
Premier Recommends Chon Ease Political Ban	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 25 Jun]	
Kim Yong-sam Aide Indicted for Distributing Leaflets	E 5

## KAMPUCHEA

Hun Sen Aid Message to Perez de Cuellar	H 1
VODK Cites ASEAN Communique on Kampuchea	H 1
Japanese Writer Spends Ten Weeks With DK Army	H 2
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 26 Jun]	

## VIETNAM

Radio Commentary Reproves ASEAN Communique	K 1
NHAN DAN Comments [28 Jun]	K 2
Hanoi Criticizes PRC's Policy on Indochina	K 4
UN Special Envoy Ahmad Returns for Talks [AFP]	K 5
Pham Van Dong Condoles Death of Cuba's Dorticos	K 6
Mass Meeting Held for Lebanese Guests	K 6
Editorial Supports CPV Plenum Resolution	K 7
[NHAN DAN 27 Jun]	
National Assembly Tasks for 27 June Reported	K 8
[NHAN DAN 28 Jun]	
'Source' Cited on Repair of Dalat Reactor [AFP]	K 8

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

Hawke Defends Economic, Foreign Policies	M 1
Hayden on Indonesia-Fretilin Talks, Kampuchea	M 1

## INDONESIA

Suharto, Sihanouk Discuss Kampuchea Issue	N 1
Sihanouk on Talks With Suharto	N 1
Further on Sihanouk Comments [AFP]	N 2

## PHILIPPINES

Reportage on, Reaction to Shultz' Visit	P 1
Cabinet Discusses Issues	P 1
TIMES JOURNAL Editorial [27 Jun]	P 1
Taxes Likely on U.S. Base Contractors	P 1
[BULLETIN TODAY 27 Jun]	

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Ministers, Abe, Shultz Cited

OW271437 Tokyo KYODO in English 1319 GMT 27 Jun 83

[By Tsukasa Maekawa, KYODO correspondent]

[Text] Bangkok June 27. KYODO -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Monday called on its industrialized allies, including Japan and the United States, to put "determined pressure" on Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

The call came at a four-hour meeting here between foreign ministers of the ASEAN member states and their six partners -- Japan, the U.S., West Germany, Australia, Canada and New Zealand, conference sources said. ASEAN consists of Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines.

The sources said the allies of the noncommunist grouping pledged their unchanged support for ASEAN initiatives to achieve a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

In an opening address, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila explained ASEAN's stance on the problem, which calls for complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and U.N.-supervised elections.

At an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting, which preceded the expanded conference, Sitthi's proposal calling for Vietnamese troops to pull back 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border was reportedly endorsed by the other four ASEAN ministers as a step toward peace talks between ASEAN and Vietnam. But in his speech, Sitthi expressed doubt about the practicality of the proposal, saying that Vietnam's recent "partial" withdrawal of its troops in Kampuchea was only a wet season tactic, according to the sources. The Thai foreign minister thus urged the advanced nations to put determined pressure on Hanoi from "political, economic and humanitarian viewpoints," the sources said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, along with most of the participants, reaffirmed Japan's support for the Kampuchean resistance coalition government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The United States, which has been pressured by some ASEAN states to play a more active role on the Indochina question, also pledged support for ASEAN strategy but declined to make a full commitment, the sources said. "Asian problems should be solved by Asians themselves," U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was quoted as saying. He said the United States would extend support from the sidelines.

In an apparent reference to Australian moves to resume economic aid to Vietnam, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie said no nation should show any "signals" that would end up in helping Vietnam. The view was shared by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the sources said.

ASEAN also asked their allies to "at least" maintain the present level of economic aid to an estimated 160,000 Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

The Japanese foreign minister called on participants, especially industrialized nations, to make further efforts to set up "refugee centers" proposed by Japan at the previous expanded foreign ministerial conference in Singapore.

On international political issues, the foreign ministers discussed a wide range of topics including the increasing Soviet presence in Asia, the Middle East and Afghanistan questions.

Shultz reportedly said local issues should be dealt with from a global point of view.

Abe took up international economic issues, saying that it is important to uphold the free trade system and make efforts to revitalize the world economy so as to bring about sound development of the world economy and maintain the political base of the free world.

Abe urged other advanced nations to cooperate with developing countries to solve the latter's problems as pledged by seven industrialized democracies at the Williamsburg summit in late May.

Referring to the ongoing sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade, Abe stressed the importance of promoting the free trade system, stabilization of primary product prices and flow of funds to developing nations. He urged the participants to make further efforts to create a common fund aimed at stabilizing prices of primary products.

#### Economic Issues Discussed

BK270816 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 27 Jun 83 pp 1,2

[Text] Economic cooperation between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and its dialogue partners was placed at the top of the list of topics to be discussed at their joint meeting at the Oriental Hotel this morning.

The switch of emphasis from Kampuchea to economic affairs took many observers by surprise. It had been expected that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea would dominate the dialogues.

Instead, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila relegated the Kampuchean issue to last place in his opening statement to the conference.

Describing the present dialogue as a unique forum between countries with some of the fastest growth rates in the world (ASEAN) and the world's most developed industrialised nations, ACM Sitthi said the conferences could set new directions for their future co-operation.

There is also a North-South element in the meeting, he said. "ASEAN member countries belong to the South. We speak to the North for the South, but we speak with good will and friendship and with the determination to make the North-South relationship workable and beneficial to both sides."

He pointed out that the post ministerial conferences are being held in the wake of the Williamsburg summit and are taking place while UNCTAD VI is in session in Belgrade. From both meetings, he said, it appears that the world is recovering from the recession, which would allow industrialised nations to liberalise their economies which may then stimulate the economy of the rest of the world.

He asked the developed nations to seize the opportunity to make world economic recovery sound and sustainable, and added that in an interdependent world a real global revival can only be sustained if it is also accompanied by the acceleration of economic development in the developing countries as well.



He called on the dialogue partners to show the world that the industrialized nations of the North want the recovery to be global in its effects -- to the mutual advantage of both the North and the South.

On Kampuchea, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said the problems of that country must be solved through political and diplomatic means.

He repeated ASEAN's wish of seeing the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of "the rights of the Kampuchean people to self-determination free from outside interference and coercion."

Representing the dialogue countries were Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, Canadian Secretary of State for External Relations Allan MacEachen, President of the European Community's Council of Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Papoulias, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and EC Commissioner for Employment and Social Affairs Ivor Richard.

#### Strategy on Kampuchea in UN

BK260508 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] ASEAN ministers have mapped out a strategy to win support for the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government to retain its seat in next September's United Nations General Assembly. At the same time plans are afoot for Prince Norodom Sihanouk to embark on a diplomatic mission.

The ministers also worked out a counter-propaganda campaign to blunt Vietnam's propaganda attacks on the DK government.

An informed source told the POST yesterday that the ASEAN campaign aims at attacking Vietnam over its human rights violations in Kampuchea. The move was decided at a closed-door session during the two-day ASEAN ministerial meeting which ended yesterday.

Prince Sihanouk, who was greeted by the five ASEAN foreign ministers during his brief stopover at Don Muang Airport yesterday, reaffirmed that he would remain as head of the coalition government.

The source said ASEAN planned to begin lobbying next month for international support for Democratic Kampuchea so that the coalition government could retain its seat in the UN General Assembly. Prince Sihanouk would be asked to drum up international support, particularly from countries which last year either abstained or voted against Democratic Kampuchea's representation in the UN assembly. The source added that these countries would include Brazil, Argentina, Mauritius and New Guinea which abstained from voting last year.

Also discussed was the division of campaign areas in which each ASEAN member country would try to muster support for Democratic Kampuchea, the source disclosed.

"It was decided that each of the five ASEAN partners would capitalize on its ties or influence to persuade countries which are reluctant to support the Democratic Kampuchea membership in the UN," the source said.

Under the plan, the Philippines will concentrate its efforts on convincing Latin American countries while Indonesia would use its influence in Egypt and some European countries. Singapore and Malaysia will try to muster support for Democratic Kampuchea from British Commonwealth nations and non-aligned countries, especially in the Middle East.

The General Assembly last year decided by 90-29 votes that Democratic Kampuchea should retain its UN seat.

The source said that the ASEAN foreign ministers have expressed optimism that Democratic Kampuchea would be able to gain even more support in the General Assembly this year.

As regards the ASEAN counter-propaganda campaign against Vietnam, the source said the attack would centre on Hanoi's violations of human rights and ongoing attempts to "Vietnamise" Kampuchea.

The ministers also agreed to step up counter-propaganda against Vietnam's client regime under Heng Samrin in Kampuchea. Vietnam in recent months has stepped up accusations against Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot over the mass killings of his own people.

#### More on Kampuchea Discussions

BK270220 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] ASEAN will call on its dialogue partners to offer more humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean resistance coalition government, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, in the ASEAN ministerial meeting which opens today, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday.

In closed-door informal talks to prepare for the meeting between ASEAN foreign ministers and their counterparts last evening, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila reassured U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz over Thailand's firm adherence to the "UN principle" in search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue, the sources said.

The informal talks, which took place in Sitthi's suite on the 16th floor of the Oriental Hotel during 6:30-7:30 pm, were also attended by six Thai senior officials and six aides of the U.S. secretary of state.

The American high-ranking officials included Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz, according to the sources. One said that the Thais briefed Shultz on political developments in Southeast Asia and discussed "scenarios of the ministerial meeting."

The talks also touched on Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government whose president, Prince Sihanouk, has just reaffirmed his intention to remain as head of the tripartite resistance government, the source said.

The ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to urge foreign ministers of the six dialogue partners -- the U.S., Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC -- to extend greater political support for the coalition government. Some of the dialogue partners, if not all, will also be asked to help lobby for support for the coalition government on the anticipated battle for the Kampuchean credentials at the UN General Assembly late this year, one source said.

Most of the dialogue partners, including the U.S., Japan, Canada and Australia, have given humanitarian aid to the two non-communist factions in the coalition which loosely bind together the Khmer Rouge, the prince's Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] movement and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), led by Premier Son Sann.

In the "five-plus-six" session this morning, the foreign ministers of the dialogue countries will also brief the ASEAN counterparts of the national political situation, including disarmament, the Afghanistan situation and the Middle East crisis while the ASEAN minister will give a briefing on the regional situation.

On the international economic situation, the talks will discuss the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade and generalized system of preferences at the Williamsburg summit.

In general terms, the ASEAN foreign ministers will call for more investment from the dialogue countries, more transfer of technology, greater access to their market and greater economic cooperation, according to the source.

On the sixth UNCTAD, the ASEAN foreign ministers are expected to reiterate their opposition against "protectionist pressure" allegedly imposed by developed countries. They are also expected to discuss the stabilization of commodity prices during the five-plus-six session.

This may touch upon the tin surplus on the world market as a result of the operation of the UN strategic stockpile. The tin surplus which now amounts to about 80,000-90,000 tons has affected three major tin exporting countries in the regional grouping.

The problem of heavy indebtedness might also be raised during the talks on the subject of UNCTAD Sixth. ASEAN joint stand over the issue is for creditors and debtors to hold an international conference to settle the financial trouble facing many developing countries, including the Philippines, according to the source.

The ASEAN foreign ministers will listen to clarification from the dialogue partners on "their term" for the renewal of the GSP [generalized system of preference], a 10-year agreement which is due to expire soon, one source said.

"Our joint positions are: We want the GSP to be renewed and basically operated in the same way as it is. We also want more items to be included in the renewed GSP," he added.

After the five-plus-six meeting, the ASEAN ministers will separately meet Shultz, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and Canada Deputy Premier and Minister for External Affairs Allan MacEachen.

#### Abe, Sitthi, Shultz Confer

OW270233 Tokyo KYODO in English 0205 GMT 27 Jun 83

[by Tsukasa Maekawa, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Bangkok June 27 KYODO -- Foreign Ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their counterparts from six "dialogue partners" including Japan and the United States opened a two-day conference in Bangkok Monday to discuss the Kampuchean question and other international political and economic issues.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who arrived here Sunday evening for a five-day visit, is expected to offer reassurances of Japan's continued support for the five-nation association, grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, in seeking a political solution to the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea, his spokesman said.

Speaking to Japanese reporters accompanying him, Abe said he was briefed by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on the outcome of an ASEAN meeting held in Bangkok Friday and Saturday.

Although Sitthi's proposal, calling for pullback of the Vietnamese forces 30 kilometers from the Kampuchean border with Thailand, was endorsed by other four countries, the practicality of the proposal is slim, Sitthi was quoted by Abe as saying.

After the 11-country joint session, Abe will hold separate talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren E. Cooper, and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi. Abe is scheduled to talk with five ASEAN foreign ministers Tuesday and later have separate meetings with his counterparts from non-ASEAN countries including West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In response to ASEAN requests, participants will not make any prepared speeches at the four-hour joint session, so as to create an atmosphere for exchange of candid opinions, conference sources said.

Abe will reaffirm Japan's basic stand on the Kampuchean issue including pledges to support ASEAN efforts to realize a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, his aides said. The foreign minister will also refer to the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand and announce an increased aid to those war-torn people, they said. Abe will visit two refugee centers in the Thai-Kampuchean border area Wednesday.

With developing and industrialized nations divided in economic negotiations at the current sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade, Abe will make clear Japan's stance on the North-South problem, the officials said. They said "no specific problems" would be discussed by Abe and Shultz. They will exchange opinions on the Kampuchean question and the West Asian situation, centering on India and Pakistan, which Shultz is due to visit after the Bangkok conference.

In view of the "apparent" growth of the Soviet presence in Asia, Abe said he would ask Shultz for his views on a possible U.S. role in the region.

In his talks with Sitthi, Abe will announce details of Japanese economic aid to Kampuchean refugees in Thailand for the current fiscal year, Japanese officials said.

#### Shultz 'Warning' on Kampuchea

BK280236 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] United States Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday warned ASEAN and its dialogue partners regarding Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea "you can be reasonable but never be stupid," according to conference sources. The informed sources explained that he meant "we should not be stupid just to please anybody, if our way is reasonable." "Time is on our side," Mr Shultz said.

The warning was given during a closed door meeting between the five ASEAN countries and six dialogue partners (Australia, Canada, the European Community -- represented by West Germany, Denmark and Greece in various positions -- Japan, New Zealand and the United States), after a formal opening statement by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsilia.

Mr Shultz called for patience on the part of ASEAN and its dialogue partners.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden had earlier said Australia would seek ASEAN approval for whatever his government would do concerning Indochina.

The closed-door meeting began with an ASEAN briefing on developments in Kampuchea where the Vietnamese forces were reported to have failed in their efforts to destroy the Kampuchea resistance. The Kampuchean resistance forces were reported to be firm, strong and making progress.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi reported that despite some problems the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was keeping together and that Prince Norodom Sihanouk had affirmed that he would not resign as president. He also made an appeal for continued medical and food assistance for the Kampucheans.



In a message directed at Australia, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo said that to win Vietnam away from the Soviets was impossible if the Vietnamese attitude towards Moscow was taken into careful consideration, sources said.

The Australian foreign minister said that what affected Southeast Asia would affect Australia. He did not want to see Vietnam's suffering drag on. Speaking to the Australian press after the dialogue, Hayden said he did not see Vietnam wilting under pressure being applied to it, adding that if the Khmer coalition did not make real advances soon it would lack conviction.

During the dialogue, ASEAN mentioned that China should have an important role in helping bring about a solution. The regional community called upon Australia as well as the other dialogue partners to cosponsor resolutions at the UN General Assembly this year calling again for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Kampuchean people.

West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told the closed session that he fully endorsed ASEAN's peaceful, political approach to the Kampuchean problem. A German Foreign Ministry official later quoted him as saying he shared the view of other dialogue partners that the solution to the problem should come from the region.

On international relations, the U.S. secretary of state said that there were tensions around the world. The Reagan proposal, he added, was an initiative for a solution to the Middle East problems. The U.S. would like to see Soviet forces get out of Afghanistan.

He said that if other matters of common interest are worked out properly the question of the U.S.-Soviet relationship would "take care of itself." He mentioned that "there are ups and downs in the Sino-U.S. relationship." The U.S. would like "sensible, stable and long-term relations with China, and the relationship should not result from Soviet pressures."

Mr Genscher said he agreed with Mr Shultz that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea was part of a Soviet global offensive.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said developed countries should protect the interests of developing countries. He was aware of the injustices suffered by the developing countries.

European spokesmen said that the EC would do something about protectionism while the U.S. would like to help the developing countries in UNCTAD (UN Conference on Trade and Development).

#### 'EXTRACTS' OF ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS' SPEECHES

BK250240 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 83 p 2

["Extracts" of speeches delivered by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo, Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, and Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila at the opening session of the 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting at the Oriental Hotel in Bangkok on 24 June]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon opened the ASEAN ministerial meet by looking back to ASEAN's formation in 1967. He continued:

During these sixteen years, ASEAN has grown into a dynamic grouping of countries with some of the highest growth rates in the world. Its political cohesion is recognized in all international fora.

To the developed, industrialised nations of the North, ASEAN is a region of fast economic growth and vast potentials for much greater development. It also comprises nations which share the same values and interests as the nations of the North, namely, the maintenance of the free enterprise market economy as the basis for a free and open society. These qualities were what attracted the industrialised countries to establish formal relations with ASEAN. However, in agreeing to enter into formal relationships, ASEAN has consistently reminded its dialogue partners that the relations must be based on equality, mutual respect and mutual benefits. At the same time, ASEAN has used every opportunity available to speak out for its fellow developing countries for a more just and equitable relationship between the North and the South.

What ASEAN stands for is absolutely clear. It stands for peace and prosperity for Southeast Asia. It is in the interest of every nation in Southeast Asia to cooperate in order to make peace and prosperity a reality for our peoples. The declaration and resolution of the International Conference on Kampuchea provide the framework for a durable comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The removal of this problem would be conducive to the realisation of ASEAN'S ultimate political goal, namely to secure Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

ASEAN is recognised as a cornerstone of stability in Southeast Asia. It has an important role to play in bringing peace and prosperity to our peoples. The path is rocky. ASEAN has to be careful. You are responsible for ASEAN's future.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja delivered a wide-ranging speech in which he covered topics from the Middle East to nuclear disarmament.

The Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi called for a freeze on the development of nuclear weapons and the speedy finalisation of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons. Indonesia is confident that ASEAN member countries fully endorse this call as a rational and constructive step towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The Pretoria regime remains as recalcitrant as ever in refusing to implement the numerous resolutions of the Security Council on Namibian independence and in persisting in its odious practice of apartheid in South Africa. ASEAN, as an association of nations dedicated to independence, freedom and dignity of man, condemns South Africa's action.

In the Middle East the fate of the Palestinian people, who are struggling and dying for their salvation and liberation, has worsened and the prospect of a solution to the problem seems as remote as ever. Israel's intransigence and its expansionist ambitions continue unchecked.

The historical and cultural affinities linking Indonesia with the Arab world are close. ASEAN also has explicitly condemned Israeli occupation of Arab territories and demanded its total withdrawal from them.

On the question of foreign military presence in Afghanistan, and the growing strength of the Afghan people's resistance against it, there seems to be a glimmer of hope that a political solution may be in sight on the basis of the on-going proximity talks in Geneva. We sincerely hope that these talks will lead to a framework of peace acceptable to all sides, including the millions of refugees now in Pakistan.

The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under Prince Sihanouk has been gaining support, within Kampuchea as well as world-wide. However, it has yet to convert this support into an effective force contributing to the search for a solution.



Your proposal, Mr Chairman, (ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi) for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchea border again demonstrates the sincere desire of your government to endeavour to create the necessary atmosphere of mutual confidence that can lead to a process of fruitful negotiations and political settlement.

We expect that Vietnam will consider your proposal in the same spirit of mutual accommodation in which it is being presented, while realising that a political solution of the Kampuchean problem is equally in the interest of Vietnam itself.

What ASEAN must insist upon are the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean soil and the establishment of a Kampuchean government of the people's own choice, which will be friendly to and cooperate with its neighbours for peace and common prosperity, on the basis of non-interference, equality and mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries of the region.

In these past few years, much of our time and attention has been taken up by the Kampuchean problem, and this has prevented us from devoting ourselves more to winning international recognition of South East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality [ZOPFAN].

I believe that we should seize the present occasion to rededicate ourselves to its implementation and to take the necessary steps in preparing for its world-wide acceptance.

With the eclipse of detente and the ensuing escalation of the arms race, the countries of Southeast Asia are bound to be affected by the pulls and pressures of heightened superpower rivalry, and the ASEAN countries cannot hope to be immune from these influences. Only our common adherence to the basic principles and aims of our own ZOPFAN blueprint, including the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone would, hopefully, protect us from being dragged into this rivalry.

We are, of course, heartened by the recent signs of an upturn out of recession in some of the major developed countries, and we are not being told that once recovery in the North can be materialised, its beneficial effects will also spread to the developing countries.

The ASEAN countries have suffered the direct consequences of slack demand and depressed commodity prices, increased protectionism and high interest rates in the developed countries. The recovery now underway in certain industrialised countries is still too fragile and limited to assume with any degree of certainty that it will indeed lead towards sustained global recovery. It is imperative that recovery is implemented by determined and simultaneous efforts to reactivate the development process, and especially, to accelerate economic growth in the developing countries.

In an increasingly interdependent world, it is essential to adopt a global, integrated approach to international economic issues. UNCTAD VI, now being convened in Belgrade, should be the most appropriate and timely forum to decide on these concerted measures. Despite the spirit of cooperation and dialogue shown by the developing countries, it is regrettable to note that the developed countries so far seem reluctant to go beyond the decisions and positions they have already taken in the IMF, GATT, the OECD and the Williamsburg summit. Indeed, in some areas they seem to be retrogressing from earlier commitments.

I believe that it is of the utmost importance for us at this ministerial meeting to express our serious, collective concern at these developments. I would, therefore, propose that from our meeting a strong appeal should emanate, urging the developed countries to display a more forthcoming attitude and to come forward with new commitments.

Intra-ASEAN trade has made substantial progress due to the increase of the items included in the ASEAN preferential trading arrangements (PTA) which nowadays total 8,560 items and the implementation of the regulation to extend a 20-25 percent across-the-board cut on items with import value to the amount of U.S. \$2.5 million. Furthermore, the same tariff concessions have been extended to 1,684 items with an import value between U.S. \$2.5 million to U.S. \$10 million.

ASEAN trade cooperation has further been expanded through the holding of trade fairs on a rotation basis and the ASEAN Trade Promotion Centre in Rotterdam as well as the ASEAN Promotion Centre and Trade Investment and Tourism in Tokyo are expected to contribute in promoting ASEAN export products and raising the tourist flow to ASEAN countries.

Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie commented on military and economic affairs:

Our regional initiatives have enabled the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Prince Sihanouk, to emerge and pursue a cause for the peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

In Southeast Asia, foreign forces not only continue to occupy Kampuchea but have also made incursions on the eastern borders of Thailand. Innocent men, women and children have been forced to leave their homes to seek refuge in other lands. More and more refugees are flooding into Thailand and crossing the South China Sea.

I had reiterated in no uncertain terms a number of times that the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea would only benefit the Soviet Union and China. Eventually Vietnam would become irrelevant and one day one may find Kompong Som becoming a Soviet base and Southeast Asia subject to intensified subversion from China.

The seas have once again become a critical area of concern. In the Gulf region a dangerous situation has developed out of the spreading oil slick. There are already signs that the danger is spreading further to the searoutes of the Indian Ocean -- thus threatening the vital trade routes [as published] in the Indian Ocean. My prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has underlined the gravity of this danger during his official visits to South Asia and Eastern Europe recently.

The free market system has not been able to respond as adequately as it should to the new pressures on global economy. The developed countries merely wanted to defend their national objectives. But it is well to remember that the challenge to the free market system, and the economic recession cannot be wished away.

In the circumstances, the differences between the North and the South have become sharper. Indeed at the current UNCTAD VI, the developed countries seem to be moving backwards from past commitments. Protectionism continues to be rampant while trade in commodities from developing countries continues to suffer.

We believe that developing countries themselves must make every effort towards mutual help and self-reliance. They must generate as much growth among themselves as possible. They must be prepared to pull their combined resources in order to lift their economy out of the recession, however slowly that will be. Our immediate task at this stage is, therefore, to forge strong and mutually beneficial cooperation among developing countries.

In 1971 we charted the course of peace, freedom and neutrality for Southeast Asia which would enable our peoples to progress towards prosperity without interference from outside powers. The Kuala Lumpur declaration on the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality has, since 1976, become ASEAN's political strategy. It has influenced our attitude towards the Indochina states as well as other powers having an interest in this region.

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo concentrated on North-South, economic and political issues. He titled his speech "ASEAN on the Threshold of a New Millenium."

The ASEAN task force, which we created in Singapore last June, was mandated to review and appraise the progress of ASEAN, identify policy measures that would maximise the attainment of ASEAN goals and objectives, and define possible new directions for future cooperation among the ASEAN countries. Its report -- the first review of its kind in our 16 - year history -- should embody a fresh, objective, in-depth assessment of ASEAN cooperation, and should provide us with a sound basis for embarking on a new and more fruitful stage of cooperation in the economic field.

The new opportunity that has been offered by the UNCTAD conference in Belgrade to provide answers to North-South issues is, in the closing days of the conference, in danger of being lost. The pursuit of the long-sought new international economic order, is even today in certain conservative circles, given immoral overtones.

In the light of these successive setbacks in our efforts to restructure global economic relations, I submit that the expansion and intensification of ASEAN economic cooperation must rank very high in ASEAN policy priorities. We must be fully committed to the achievement of this goal. Anything less would be a prescription for half success or no success at all.

Eminent ASEAN economists, technocrats and businessmen have charted desirable directions for ASEAN to move in the field of economic cooperation. The accelerated expansion of inter-ASEAN trade must now be pursued relentlessly through the ASEAN PTA. ASEAN cooperative measures in the development of industries must also be expanded through the implementation of the ASEAN industrial complementation scheme (AIC), and the early adoption of the basic agreement on ASEAN industrial joint ventures (AIJC) that would enable the private sector to participate in the construction of a meaningful ASEAN economic habitat.

But economic development and progress on a national and regional scale would only be feasible within an environment of space and security. And we reiterate that a peaceful and secure environment is possible only if states observe in practice the principles of the UN Charter and of international law respecting the territorial integrity and independence of each nation. But in the midst of our region, the indigenous people of Kampuchea continue to be decimated and to suffer grievously from the tragic war of two decades which has laid prostrate their once sovereign land.

In the quest for peace, the minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam has recently visited my country. Our conversations took place in a more positive and friendlier atmosphere than we ever had in our talks in the past. Indeed, during the Non-aligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, some of our partners have explored the possibility of dialogue with Vietnam to break from the impasse that we find ourselves in.

We must stress that we do not choose to be in confrontation with Vietnam. As a member of ASEAN, in accord with the spirit of the Bangkok declaration of sixteen years ago, we affirm our pledge to support the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes. Yet we must have the moral courage to reiterate that we cannot accept a military fait accompli in Kampuchea.

While we are prepared to maintain an open mind on a step by step approach in the search for a solution of the problem, we must stress that each step should be linked to a comprehensive plan, aimed at the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and at an independent and neutral Kampuchea, whose people should be able, through free elections, to determine their destiny free from foreign domination.

We welcome a recent affirmation made to the president of the Philippines by the prime minister of Vietnam that his country's policy is to respect the independence and sovereignty of every country looking for peace, friendship and cooperation. Let us hope that after four years of verbal confrontation, we can now sit down together as Asians to solve our Asian problems and restore peace in our region.

Our articulated aspiration is to see a world whose peace rests not on the illusory security which depends on the accumulation of arms, but on a peace made possible by an effective system of global security which can guarantee the legitimate security requirements of each state. I persist in the hope that the United Nations can become a truly effective peace-keeping organisation which can preempt and prevent conflicts and resolve disputes peacefully before they escalate into wars.

Economic and political action rather than military preparedness may do more for stability in Third World areas like our own. We must move away from our present dangerous world situation where the United Nations proposes and militarily strong powers dispose. The security that we must strive for in Southeast Asia is one based on peaceful, friendly and confident intercourse between nations that have developed strong and vibrant economies, beneficial not only to their own people but to the peoples of the region as a whole. But this again can only be attained through our collective efforts in ASEAN and jointly with the developed industrialised nations with which we maintain close cooperation through our yearly dialogues.

Let us therefore remember this 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting in Bangkok as the beginning of legitimate economic partnership in ASEAN and development alliance with our powerful and wealthy dialogue partners. Let us seize the challenge and opportunity before us to work together for collective economic security and development as we enter the threshold of the new millennium.

Singapore Foreign Minister Mr S. Dhanabalan also took a political, cultural and economic theme.

Bangkok has a special significance for ASEAN. It was here, 16 years ago, that Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It was a farsighted and courageous decision.

Today, every nation in Southeast Asia continues to face two challenges: the protection of its independence and integrity from external threats and internal subversion, and the improvement of the standard of living of its peoples. ASEAN countries share a common interest with other Southeast Asia nations in meeting these challenges. But where ASEAN is succeeding, others are not.

Antagonism between ASEAN and Vietnam is in neither's interest. A Southeast Asia in which its nations are torn by conflict is vulnerable to the manipulation of external powers and also to its progressive political and economic disintegration.

A resilient and independent Vietnam; a reconstructed Vietnam; a Vietnam able to offer its people peace and prosperity, is in ASEAN's interest. ASEAN would welcome the participation of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries in a regional order that would allow peaceful co-existence and cooperation between states of different ideologies and diverse political and economic systems. But such a regional order cannot be realised if the states of the region do not respect each other's sovereignty and independence and if they do not forswear resort to force or subversion in settling differences of promoting their ideology. If these principles are not upheld, a peaceful Southeast Asian regional order will be but an empty hope.

We do not object to Cambodia's participation in a truly voluntary regional association of Indochinese states that respects its independence. But we cannot acquiesce in an Indochina grouping imposed by bayonets.



Vietnam has said that its invasion and occupation of Cambodia are intended only to ensure its security. ASEAN does not deny that Vietnam has the right to be concerned with security. It is for this very reason that ASEAN seeks a neutral Cambodia that will not be a threat to any of its neighbours. ASEAN is also concerned, as Vietnam claims it is that the Cambodian people should not be forced to accept any regime or group of leaders through force of arms.

We in ASEAN invite Vietnam to join in the search for a process which would result in the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and in the establishment of a neutral Cambodia. But if Vietnam is unwilling to join such a process, we can only conclude that there is a more sinister explanation for its invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

If Vietnam refuses to relinquish military control over Cambodia, we can only conclude that Vietnam's ambitions are hegemonistic, motivated by dreams of being the flag bearer for forcibly converting our region to its communist ideology. If this is the case, then ASEAN must negate this threat by mobilising, in every possible way, its strength to thwart Vietnamese ambitions. We will continue as we have successfully done in the past four years to rally world opinion and the patriotic Kampuchean people to fight and end alien occupation.

These are the choices. Vietnam holds the future of relations between ASEAN and Indochina in its hands. ASEAN can only hope that Vietnam will make its choice with wisdom and foresight.

The political stability created by ASEAN has boosted the confidence of investors in our countries and stimulated natural economic forces in each ASEAN country. At a time of recession, our greatest economic challenge has been to defend the international free trade regime from attack by protectionist forces. We have, at the same time, tried to improve ASEAN'S collective market access to the developed countries. This has not been easy. We need to be better organised to be more effective.

The recovery from the present recession will not mean back to business as usual. The industries of the developed countries will undergo profound technological changes. Robotics and computerisation will revolutionise production processes in the way that the steam engine did in the 18th century. The natural advantage of cheap labour that developing countries have had will be swiftly eroded. Unless we acquire new skills, identify new opportunities and absorb new ideas, we will be left on the wayside of development. As a regional group with a special relationship with our dialogue partners, we can mobilise our organisational and technical resources to meet these new challenges.

ASEAN is more than the sum total of its projects. ASEAN is also an emerging regional consciousness. The reality of ASEAN can also be expressed through the psychological and emotional reflexes of our peoples. These intangibles define the essence of any community.

Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila, the chairman of the conference, touched on a broad range of topics in his speech. Here are extracts:

ASEAN wants to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese armed forces for the fifth consecutive year and the maintenance of a puppet regime in Phnom Penh are violations of the rule of law and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea constitute a direct threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Vietnamese actions have brought superpower rivalry into the region.

They deny the deeply-felt desire of the peoples of Southeast Asia to secure the recognition of, and respect for, Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers.

ASEAN MINISTERS MEET AHMAD; SITTHI ON VIETNAM

BK250444 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] In what appeared to be his most strongly-worded statement so far, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared yesterday that Hanoi's unsatisfactory response to the Kampuchean issue has prevented him from visiting Hanoi as planned.

Emerging from a two-hour meeting with United Nations Undersecretary-General Raffiuddin Ahmad and ASEAN foreign ministers with the exception of Philippine FM [Foreign Minister] Carlos Romulo, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi stated that Hanoi did not convey any new response to ASEAN and tried to deviate from discussing the Kampuchean problem.

Before the ASEAN ministerial meeting, Ahmad visited Vietnam and Laos to convey an ASEAN message to Hanoi concerning the Kampuchean deadlock, but returned to the meeting with an "unsatisfactory answer." Ahmad said he had met with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Ha Van Lau. He said he would return to Hanoi on Monday but refused to say what new message he would bring.

"What they (Thach and Lau) told Ahmad they had told us before. There is nothing new at all," said Sitthi. He said that Hanoi tried to evade discussing the Kampuchean issue and talked about peace at the Thai-Kampuchean border instead. "We wanted to talk about the Kampuchean problem but they tried to avoid the issue. It seems that Vietnam is trying to oppose our resolution," Sitthi said.

He said that Hanoi's unflexible stance has made him shelve his trip to Vietnam for the time being. ACM Sitthi had said that unless Vietnamese troops are withdrawn 30 kilometres from the border, negotiations with Hanoi to seek solution to the Kampuchean issue will not be possible.

"Since my request for a Vietnamese troop pullback has not been met, I cannot visit Hanoi," he said. Asked whether other ASEAN foreign ministers would pay a visit to Hanoi, ACM Sitthi said: "It's up to them."

LATE REPORT: ASEAN BALKS AT JAPAN'S AID TO LAOS

OW281143 Tokyo KYODO In English 1128 GMT Jun 83

[By Tsukasa Maekawa, KYODO staff correspondent]

[Text] Bangkok June 28 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday failed to obtain endorsement from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for its plan to increase aid to communist Laos.

Tokyo's proposed aid increase for Laos was the only controversial issue at a dialogue of foreign ministers between Japan and ASEAN held Tuesday in this Thai capital.

In an opening speech, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Japan's planned aid to Laos should not exceed the amount given in previous years.



"Furthermore, this aid should not be of such a nature as to strengthen the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea," Mokhtar said. Mokhtar made the statement on behalf of all the ASEAN member states -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Mokhtar's speech, at the outset of the ASEAN-Japan meeting, obviously undermined the courage of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who intended to seek formal approval from the ASEAN five for Tokyo's aid plan.

A Japanese official accompanying Abe said neither Abe nor the ASEAN ministers touched further upon the subject at the meeting because the ASEAN side preferred to focus on economic matters. Japan had originally planned to explain the aim of the projected aid increase to Laos to ASEAN countries at the meeting to clear up some doubts among them.

The idea of increasing Japanese economic aid to Laos was first unveiled by Abe when he visited this region in early May accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials have explained that, although Laos is now under strong Vietnamese influence, increased aid to that country would help stabilize the Indochina region as a whole and consequently would help movement toward a political solution of the Kampuchean conflict. Japan's aid to Laos has been minimal, with that for 1982 totaling yen 700 million (\$2.9 million).

Despite the unfavorable reaction from the ASEAN countries, Japan did not appear to have given up the plan itself. A Japanese official said after the meeting Japan should not necessarily consult with ASEAN on the matter because, he said, the projected increase is "not drastic."

In accordance with the plan, a Japanese survey mission has already arrived in Laos Monday to sort out projects to be financed by future Japanese assistance. As a result of Tuesday's meeting, however, Japan will be forced to reassess its aid policy to Laos, diplomatic sources said.

On the economic front, the ASEAN ministers called on Japan to reduce its import tariffs on ASEAN products and to make further investment in the region, Japanese officials said.

#### MALAYSIA'S GHAZALI ON DIALOGUE WITH AUSTRALIA

BK271235 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] ASEAN has called on Australia to liberalize its restrictions on the entry of ASEAN products into the country. Malaysian Minister of Foreign Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie notes that the pattern of trade between ASEAN and Australia has remained largely unchanged. He said all ASEAN states, except for Singapore, face trade deficits with Australia.

The minister made the call on his opening statement as chairman of the ASEAN-Australia dialogue in Bangkok today. The minister also said that the projects under the ASEAN-Australia economic cooperation program are progressing well. Cooperation in energy development, especially in the search for alternative sources of energy, is being boosted by Australia's grant of Australian \$3.2 million recently.

On Kampuchea, Tan Sri Ghazali notes that there is a common understanding of the problem between ASEAN and Australia. The minister said the situation is explosive and that it could lead to Sino-Soviet rivalries in the region. It is also a serious impediment to the establishment of Southeast Asia as a region of peace, freedom and neutrality.

ABE, SHULTZ HOLD BILATERAL TALKS IN BANGKOK

OW271249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok June 27 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Monday welcomed the victory of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party in Sunday's upper house election, calling it the result of the leadership of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and other Cabinet ministers. Shultz made the statement after he received a briefing on the Japanese election from Abe during their private lunch meeting in a Bangkok hotel Monday. Abe and Shultz are here to attend an enlarged foreign ministers' conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its six allies. The two-day conference opened the same day.

Abe and Shultz discussed Japan-U.S. trade and defense affairs, but they did not take up the problems in specific forms, Japanese sources said. The two agreed to continue close contacts on these problems and on the promotion of Japan-U.S. partnership. The U.S. Government refrained from repeating its demands for Japan's redoubled efforts on these problems during the Japanese upper house election period. But, the discussions on the problems in the Abe-Shultz talks here could be regarded as a signal of renewed U.S. demands on Japan.

During the talks, Abe urged the U.S. to ratify as soon as possible the common fund on primary products, one of the key subjects at the current U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade. While mentioning the Williamsburg accord on the importance of North-South dialogue, Abe said that any sign of setback would adversely affect relations between developed and developing countries. Shultz, however, showed a rather negative response to Abe's call for early U.S. ratification, saying that he has some doubt about the idea of helping stabilize primary product prices through the common fund.

Shultz asked about the latest development in Japan-South Korea relations. Japan's Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone puts importance on the relations and visited Seoul last January on his first overseas tour as prime minister. Abe replied that Tokyo-Seoul relations are in good shape with Japan's offer of yen credits for fiscal 1983 already agreed between the two sides. Japan and South Korea will soon hold foreign ministers' meeting and a ministerial meeting in Tokyo, Abe said. Shultz said he was happy to hear that. Abe and Shultz also discussed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's official visit to Japan, expected to be in November.

## Shultz Cool to Common Fund

OW271417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT 27 Jun 83

[By Tsukasa Maekawa]

[Text] Bangkok June 27 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Monday expressed doubt about a proposal to create a common fund to stabilize prices of primary goods such as coffee, cotton and copper produced by developing countries, Japanese officials said. In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Shultz said it may be more realistic to assure developing countries of a stable income within the framework of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) than to create a "costly" common fund.

Abe and Shultz, attending an expanded ASEAN foreign ministerial conference, were thus divided on the creation of the common fund. Negotiations on the common fund at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) have been deadlocked because of U.S. reluctance to put up 15 percent of funds necessary to keep the new scheme going. In view of a pledge by industrialized nations at the Williamsburg summit to cooperate on the North-South program, he urged the United States to ratify the proposed creation of the common fund, the officials said.

Meanwhile, Abe announced a series of plans to increase economic aid to help Thailand, which has 160,000 Kampuchean refugees in its territory, in talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the officials said. Abe said Japan would offer nearly half of about \$72 million to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to be spent this year for refugee relief programs. The aid includes an additional \$4 million allocation to refugee centers in Thailand about \$500,000 for UNHCR's piracy suppression program. Abe also promised that Japan will purchase Thai rice totaling up to \$14.79 million in the current fiscal year ending next March to feed refugees.

#### REAGAN'S UPCOMING ASIAN TOUR PREVIEWED

OW271357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 27 KYODO -- Tokyo and Washington have picked the most favorable timing for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's first visit to Japan in consideration of domestic political developments in the two countries, political observers said Monday. The U.S. President will visit Japan as a state guest in early or mid-November. At that time, President Reagan will have already announced that he will run in the 1984 presidential election and will try to make his points on defense and trade issues through the Asian tour as part of his campaign for reelection.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for his part will seek to overcome the expected political turmoil following the verdict on October 12 in the trial of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, Nakasone's political patron, in the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal.

Foreign Ministry sources Monday stressed that Reagan's visit will deepen personal relations of trust between the two leaders and strengthen bilateral ties further. The United States is likely to urge Japan to make more concessions in the fields of trade and defense to pave the way for a successful visit by the U.S. President in a friendly atmosphere, observers said. Bilateral economic relations are strained by the fact that Japan is expected to mark a record high of \$20 billion surplus in trade with the United States at the end of this year. The huge U.S. trade deficits with Japan will certainly be a major issue in the presidential campaign which starts toward the end of this year.

On the other hand, the liberalization of the Japanese market for American beef and citrus fruits, the symbol of Japan-U.S. trade disputes, is not likely to be settled within this year as the Japanese side has hoped. The United States is demanding Japan lift residual import restrictions on 22 farm products.

In regard to defense, Foreign Ministry sources said Reagan's visit will demonstrate Washington's emphasis on the Asian region in its politico-military strategy. At the same time, the visit reflects the major roles Japan should play in the region, the sources said. In this context, the U.S. President would request additional defense buildup efforts by Japan as a member of the Western alliance.

However, Japan is not in a position to drastically boost its defense expenditures in the fiscal 1984 budget due to financial difficulties. The pace of improvement in Japan's defense capabilities would hardly satisfy the United States, the observers said. As a result, the visit of President Reagan to Japan would have some effects on Japan's political course.

For President Reagan, a tour of Asian nations is a favorable way to kick off the presidential election campaign. Japan, South Korea and Indonesia will enthusiastically welcome the U.S. President. His tour of Asia will come shortly before the scheduled deployment of U.S.-made Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe in case the Geneva INF talks fail between Washington and Moscow. It is certain that European anti-nuclear movements will reach their peak toward the end of this year, and a visit by President Ronald Reagan to Europe would be hardly popular.

Reagan's visit to Japan will also have an impact on Japan's domestic politics. Opposition parties in Nakasone's rivals in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party are certain to be attacking Nakasone's leadership over the verdict on Tanaka when President Reagan will arrive in Tokyo. But the Nakasone government has arranged a series of visits of high-level guests from foreign countries, including Chinese Communist leader Hu Yaobang and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany in addition. The Nakasone government will thus call for a political ceasefire in view of diplomatic protocol. The long-due resolving of the lower house and the general elections for the house will also become impossible for the year and because of the diplomatic schedule.

#### NAKASONE ON FARM TRADE DISPUTE WITH U.S.

OW270403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday urged a top aide to negotiate a quick settlement of the Japan-U.S. farm trade dispute involving beef and citrus fruit imports. He gave the instructions to Takayoshi Eto, who was due to leave for Washington later Monday at the head of a delegation sent by the Liberal-Democratic Party to smooth the on-off government-level negotiations. Eto, chairman of the ruling party's agricultural policy council, quoted the prime minister as telling him: "We should settle the problem quickly. We mustn't make a big issue of the matter with the U.S. presidential election not far away." In the past negotiations, Japan has rejected the U.S. demand that Tokyo free the import of beef and orange and remove import curbs on 22 other farm products.

#### U.S. BAN ON TELEPHONE DEAL WITH PRC CRITICIZED

OW271033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 27 KYODO -- The United States made "a mistake" in temporarily barring Japan from selling high technology equipment to China, a government official said Monday. He said the Tokyo government recently explained details of the deal to Washington which subsequently agreed to reverse the earlier decision to block the sale of computer-controlled electronic telephone exchange units to China. "The United States made a mistake and we pointed that out to the U.S. Government," said the official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) following a fact-finding mission. He indicated that a recent U.S. announcement on easing restrictions on high technology exports to China has nothing to do with the electronic switchboard deal between China and Hitachi, Ltd. of Japan.



China is now classed in the "v" trading group that includes most countries friendly to America. "That U.S. action will make it easier for Japan to export high technology products to China," predicted the MITI official, who declined to be identified. The Hitachi deal calls for the installation of five electronic telephone exchange units in Guangzhou City, Guangdong Province.

The U.S. had originally denied approval of the export for fear that the units might be used for military purposes by the Chinese. As members of the Coordinating Committee for Export to Communist Areas (COCOM), both Japan and the United States keep tabs on high technology exports to the communist bloc by COCOM member countries in the West.

#### NAKASONE WISHES TO VISIT PRC AT EARLY DATE

OW280715 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told the Chinese envoy here Tuesday that he wants to visit China at an earliest date possible. Nakasone also told Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang, who called on him at the prime minister's official residence, that he was pleased China established its new leadership at its recent session of the National People's Congress. The establishment of the new leadership meant political stabilization, he said. He said it also meant that China redoubled its ability to move toward modernization.

Song told Nakasone during the 10-minute meeting that the Japan visit of Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang expected this autumn would be the first visit by the Chinese leader to a non-socialist country.

#### JAPAN PROTESTS USSR'S ETOROFU DANGER ZONE

OW250053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0047 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 24 KYODO -- Japan filed a protest with the Soviet Union Friday against its action to set a danger zone around the Japanese-claimed Etorofu Island off Hokkaido, Japanese Embassy officials said. The Soviet Government recently informed Japan it had designated waters east and west of the island as a danger zone between June 28 and July 11 for military firing exercises. In the protest, filed with the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Japan said the Soviet action was unjust as the declared zone included Japanese territorial waters, the officials said. Soviet Foreign Ministry officials rejected the protest, saying the Soviet position on the territorial problem was already clear, the Japanese Embassy officials said. Japan claims Etorofu and three other northern islands, held by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

#### NAKASONE DENIES LOWER HOUSE DISSOLUTION

OW271055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday denied speculation he will dissolve the House of Representatives for a general election, saying lower house members should serve out their term until next June. Speaking to reporters after his Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) won in Sunday's House of Councillors election, Nakasone also said he has no intention of reshuffling his Cabinet inaugurated last November.

He said he will call an extraordinary Diet (parliament) session early in September to discuss mainly his plans for an administrative reform to cut government spending. Commenting on the upper house election results giving the LDP an absolute majority in the chamber, Nakasone said he would constantly reflect on the voters' trust and would try to carry out public pledges with sincerity. His main political backer, former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who is on trial for bribery, wanted to call simultaneous upper and lower house elections this summer before a court verdict is given in his case. Nakasone successfully resisted Tanaka's pressure, but according to political sources, Tanaka still wants a general election before the court verdict.

In reference to press reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Tokyo in November, Nakasone said it is being studied through diplomatic channels and the detailed presidential itinerary will be announced shortly.

#### LDP VICTORY SEEN AS SUPPORT FOR REFORM

OW271217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tokyo June 27 KYODO -- Senior Finance Ministry officials see the Liberal-Democratic Party's (LDP) election victory as a virtual go-ahead to step up the restructuring of the deficit-ridden national finances, according to ministry sources. In their view, they said, the triumph of the ruling party in Sunday's House of Councillors election amounts to endorsement of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's policy for administrative and fiscal reform. In preparing the budget for fiscal 1984 starting next April, therefore, they are set to take closer stock of expenditures to make greater reductions than in the current fiscal year, the sources said. Even so, they will not dare to propose introduction of a new, large-scale indirect tax -- the ministry's pet plan over the years -- as a means of making up revenue shortfalls because Prime Minister Nakasone has consistently denied any intention of boosting taxes drastically. On Monday, he repeated his denial when asked to comment on the election outcome.

Moreover, the sources said, ministry officials are mindful of a recommendation for administrative and fiscal reform without a tax increase, earlier submitted by an advisory body to the prime minister. Still, the ministry takes the stand that the introduction of a large-scale indirect tax, such as Western Europe's value-added tax, will be inevitable from fiscal 1985 when the reimbursement of national bonds will start to increase sharply.

#### THREE LDP FACTIONS INCREASE THEIR NUMBERS

OW271325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 27 KYODO -- Three mainstream factions within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) all increased their strength through Sunday's House of Councillors election at the expense of their opponents. According to final election results, the faction led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka gained seven members to 118, the largest in the conservative party. Its upper house members total 53. The faction headed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone increased three members to 55 and that by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki from 87 to 88, the second largest following the Tanaka faction. The largest nonmainstream faction led by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda lost three members to 72. The faction headed by former Cabinet Minister Toshio Komoto also lost two members to 38 and a faction led by late Cabinet Minister Ichiro Nakagawa now has seven members, down one.



U.S. MILITARY ARMS BUILDUP IN SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK250453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists' line of arms buildup is a malicious challenge to mankind demanding world peace and an unpardonable crime, declares NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary. Pointing to the fact that both houses of the United States at a meeting set the scale of the military budget for fiscal 1984 at 268,600 million dollars, tens of billions of dollars more than the current fiscal year, the author of the commentary says.

The appropriation of such staggering amount of funds, the record figure in U.S. history, for military purpose clearly indicates how desperately the U.S. imperialists are hastening their preparations for aggression and war.

It is an invariable ambition of the U.S. imperialists to dominate the world by military strength. This ambition became more reckless after the Reagan administration appeared on the scene.

The U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the "modernisation of the nuclear striking force" according to their "nuclear war plan." Recently Reagan took a step for the development and production of the "M.X." missiles which had been shelved for the controversy it caused at Congress for the shocking crime and extravagance it involved. This strips him bare as a nuclear maniac and well indicates to what extent the U.S. imperialists have gone in their campaign for a nuclear war.

This is proved more clearly by the fact that the U.S. imperialists allot 70 per cent of their military budget for the next fiscal year to the production of destructive weapons and a large amount to the promotion of their plan for the modernisation of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. reactionary ruling circles claim that arms buildup is for "peace." But this is a false propaganda for concealing their vicious nature as the chieftain of aggression and war.

The arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists is exacerbating international tension and increasing the danger of a new world war. It is their anachronistic dream to attempt to dominate the world, repeating the trite doctrine of "strength."

U.S. 'MOVES' FOR 'NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA' OUTLINED

SK251012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 25 Jun 83

["U.S. Imperialists' Criminal Moves To Unleash Nuclear War in Korea" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists intent on the aggressive designs to conquer the whole of Korea and dominate Asia and the world have long since resorted to vicious moves to unleash a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

According to data, U.S. President Truman who provoked the Korean war of aggression in 1950, dreaming of world domination at that time by use of nuclear weapons, tried to use them on the Korean front, and the successive U.S. governments let not a chance pass by without crying for "use of nuclear weapons" in Korea.

Present U.S. President Reagan, a war-maniac, summoned Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in 1981 right after his assumption of office and reassured it of the U.S. "commitment" to "protect" South Korea with "nuclear umbrella."

The U.S. imperialists called for an "active examination of an optional nuclear attack" in the confidential documents of the Defence Department in February 1981 under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." U.S. Army Chief of Staff Meyer who flew into South Korea early this year raved that nuclear weapons would be used on the Korean peninsula, if necessary.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are turning South Korea into a big nuclear storehouse and a nuclear base by shipping in large quantities of nuclear weapons of different types.

In 1979, the Brookings Institution in the United States announced that at least 650-1,000 nuclear weapons were deployed in South Korea.

After that the U.S. imperialists continued shipping into South Korea howitzers capable of firing nuclear warheads, TOW missiles [as received] and other nuclear weapons and are today scheming to deploy neutron bombs, a mass destruction weapon, in defiance of strong public protest and denunciation at home and abroad.

Their criminal scheme to ignite a nuclear war in Korea finds clearer manifestation in the frantic war exercises in a simulated use of nuclear weapons.

The "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges from February 1 to mid-April in a simulated attack on the northern half of Korea was an instance showing their sinister intention to start a nuclear war.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists' criminal moves to plunge the Korean people into the scourge of nuclear war have entered a very grave and dangerous stage. The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the times, give up the foolhardy moves to unleash a nuclear war in Korea, and act with discretion.

#### U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY MX MISSILE SCORED

SK271104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The bellicose cry of Donnelly for deployment of "MX" missiles betrays the criminal intention of the U.S. ruling circles who would not hesitate to plunge mankind into the holocaust of thermonuclear war to realise their wild ambition for world domination. So says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary. The author of the commentary says:

Speaking before U.S. businessmen recently, commander of the U.S. forces in Japan Donnelly raved that the deployment of "MX" missiles would be an important step for modernisation of the U.S. nuclear forces, actively defending the demand of Reagan for the expansion of nuclear armoury.

The U.S. imperialists' hastening of production and deployment of "MX" missiles is a reckless move aimed to have "nuclear supremacy" and zealously push ahead with the barbarous war plan to unleash a nuclear war by forestalling attack. In the nuclear war strategy of the U.S. imperialists, northwestern Pacific region, Korea in particular, is an important target of attack.

Openly blaring that "the second Korean war will precisely be a nuclear war," the U.S. imperialists plan to introduce into South Korea even neutron weapons, the most barbarous nuclear weapon rejected in Western Europe.

The U.S. imperialists started deploying "B-52" strategic bombers carrying cruise missiles in Guam and are massively bringing means of nuclear war in South Korea, Okinawa, Japan proper and other parts of Asian-Pacific region. This is preparations for another war of aggression in Korea. These moves show that the U.S. imperialists, seeking a way out of their serious political and economic crisis in a war of aggression, set the Korean peninsula as an explosion point of new war and are scheming recklessly to ignite a nuclear war there.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the very one heightening the international tension and increasing the danger of a nuclear war and the heinous enemy of mankind. It is a delusion on the part of the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs to realise their aggressive design with nuclear blackmail.

#### U.S. ACCUSED OF NEARLY 40 YEARS OF ATROCITIES

SK271535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists have spelled immeasurable national misfortunes and calamities to the South Korean people, occupying the southern half of our country for nearly 40 years. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops brutally murdered students of the Yonhui College, Seoul, fighting against Japanese imperialist police who had shot patriotic students to death on September 9, 1945, the day following their occupation of South Korea. This showed that the U.S. troops were not a "liberator" but an aggressor and murderer.

In 1951 they indiscriminately slaughtered more than 500 inhabitants and burnt their bodies for two hours in Sinwon-myon, Kochang County, South Kyongsang Province, and separately buried the corpses of the children to conceal their crime.

As they are such vampires they commit all sorts of brutal atrocities from which even brutes would have turned away in disgust, killing and stabbing to death, wringing women's necks and beating them to death after gratifying their carnal desires and driving cars over passers-by, whether they may be suckling babies, 70-year-old men or pregnant women.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors instigated such pro-American stooges as the Syngman Rhee puppet clique to suppress by force of arms the October popular uprising, February 7 national-salvation struggle and other massive uprisings of the South Korean people. When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled by the April 19 popular resistance in 1960, they engineered the "May 16 military coup" through Pak Chong-hui the traitor and fascist dictator, and cracked down upon and murdered in cold blood youth, students and patriotic people who rose in struggle against fascism and for democracy.

How feverishly the U.S. imperialists and their stooges tried to suppress and murder democratic and patriotic people of South Korea is well proved by the two facts that more than 118,6000 patriotic people and personages of various strata were arrested and imprisoned in one year of 1949 and that upwards of 4,000 people were arrested on charges of involvement in the "case of the federation of democratic youth and students" cooked up by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique in 1974.

The bloodbath in Kwangju in May 1980 was a big tragic event exposing to the whole world the true colours of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges as a murderer of democracy and a slaughterer of mankind.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists massacred over 5,000 citizens and injured more than 14,000 in Kwangju only in ten days at the point of the bayonet given by the U.S. imperialists to them.

The repression and massacre against South Korean people prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the cannibal of the 20th century and the inveterate enemy who has drenched the whole land of the southern half of the country with the blood of fellow countrymen.

#### RALLIES MARK START OF ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

##### Farmers Rally 22 June

SK270311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK of Wonhwa cooperative in Pyongwon County, which had won the red flag of the three revolutions and the Kim Il-song medal, held a rally on 22 June on the occasion of the 25 June struggle against U.S. imperialists.

Placed at the rally site were slogans which read "Let us overthrow U.S. imperialists," "Let us overthrow national traitor Chon Tu-hwan", and "Let all of us participate in the weeding battle." The rally site was filled with agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK who gathered with surging indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the implacable enemies of our nation, and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The rally was attended by functionaries concerned, together with members of this cooperative farm.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthem. At the rally, (Kim Ki-hwan), chairman of the UAWPK of Pyongwon County, spoke first.

[Begin recording] Comrades: At a time when the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique have become more unscrupulous than ever before, today we greet the day of 25 June struggle against U.S. imperialists. On the occasion of this day, recalling once again the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who triggered the war of aggression in Korea, we are filled with the firm determination to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea at the earliest possible day and to achieve the cause of national reunification without fail.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists are the first struggle target of the South Korean people and the implacable enemies of all Korean people.

On 25 June 1950, 33 years ago, the U.S. imperialists triggered the brigandish war of aggression against our people under the heinous ambition to make the whole of Korea a colony, reduced our cities and rural villages to ashes and slaughtered our peaceful people, mobilizing more than two million troops and large amounts of combat and technical equipment. Thus, they staged the most brutal and barbarous slaughtering war which was unprecedented in the war history of the world.

In the period of our momentary retreat, the U.S. imperialists massacred as many as 120,000 innocent people in South Hwanghae Province alone. In Sinchon, they brutally killed some 35,000 people, one fourth of its total population. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who sneaked into the land of Wonhwa, arrested, detained, tortured, and slaughtered the people at random, disregarding male, female, old and young. They mercilessly slaughtered as many as 228 farmers in (Sanon) village alone.



The U.S. imperialist devilish homicides, not satisfied with detaining the people of (Sanon) village at police boxes and air-defense shelters, tied the people with straw ropes, placed them in front of a hole made by a one-ton bomb, and stabbed and shot them with bayonets and machine guns.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also committed atrocities of taking those tortured patriots who were near dead and burying them alive.

The rascals put the slaughtered people into a hole 1,000 meters deep and covered them with soil. The next day, they put other slaughtered people into the same hole. In this way, they buried patriots in holes of several hundreds.

Last March, 30 years after the ceasefire, the bodies of five patriots were exhumed in a hole near (Sokam) railway station in Wonhwa area. This indicts to the world the criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist beasts in the land of Wonhwa.

The parachute ropes and telephone wire made in the U.S. used to bind the patriots, clubs, broken skulls and hip bones of the patriots, which were exhumed along with their bodies, once again clearly show that the U.S. imperialists are sinister human butchers with whom we cannot live under the same sky and are our implacable enemies. The rascals slaughtered innocent people in this way in (Opa) village.

Following the discovery of the bodies of the patriots at the (Sokam) railway station last March, the bodies of 28 patriots were also exhumed in (Changje) village last May. This vividly shows how brutally the U.S. imperialist aggressors slaughtered our innocent people.

Indeed, in Chinchon, Pyongyang, (Unyul), Anak, Chaeryong, Onchon, Haeju, Paeksong, Pyongwon, and other areas where the U.S. imperialists set foot the blood of the people was shed and an implacable grudge of the people is surging in the sky and on the ground.

In the grave period of the war, our people and officers and men of our People's Army annihilated and mopped up the aggressors by displaying their incomparable braveness and massive heroism under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of the anti-Japanese struggle and the great military strategist. Thus, they won the great victory which will shine forever in the history of the fatherland.[applause]

The victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War bashed the stuck-up nose of the U.S. imperialists and opened the beginning of their downfall. At the same time, it vigorously proved that a people who rise up to defend the freedom and sovereignty of their fatherland and their revolutionary gains, grasping their destiny in their own hands, cannot be subdued by any force.

Thirty years have passed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered the disgraceful defeat in the Korean war. Today the world is firmly and vigorously advancing along the track of independence and the people are advancing to create a new world under the banner of chuche. However, although all things in the world have changed, what has not changed is the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and their aggressive nature.

Comrades, today we should not forget the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in slaughtering our people at random and should make them pay the price for our blood without fail. We should have a correct view and stand on war and should establish firmer combat readiness so that we can gallantly counter the rascals and defeat them at one blow whenever they attack us at any time.

Producing more rice by properly conducting farm work is the priority militant task that the present situation has presented to our agricultural workers and members of the UAWPK.

We should properly conduct the ongoing weeding work and the farm field management work in a substantial manner with the same spirit and vigor that our farmers displayed in plowing, seeding, and cultivating crops in the fields in the past Fatherland Liberation War period despite a rain of bombs and shells, holding aloft rifles in one hand and hammers and sickles in the other.

We should stage a weeding battle with the struggle spirit displayed by the protagonists of the art films, "Always With One Mind," "The Pledge on That Day," "Wolmi Island", and "Burning Mind," and by actively waging the struggle to create the "speed of the eighties," should complete weeding the farm fields four times and, thus, should cultivate them like a flower garden.

Let all of us firmly unite around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and more vigorously continue to struggle for the honor of the chuche Korea, for the complete victory of our revolution, and for the independent reunification of the fatherland. [shout of slogans] [end recording]

#### Pyongsong Rally

SK251256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Participating in a mass meeting in Pyongsong city were Comrade Hong Song-nam, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and responsible secretary of South Pyongan Province party committee; Song Kwang-cho, chairman of the South Pyongan Province People's Committee; and other responsible functionaries of local party committees, power organs, economic organs, workers' organizations; together with workers, youths and students from throughout the city. Speaking at the meeting were Chairman Song Kwan-cho, workers' representative Chang Kwang-kil, agricultural workers' representative Yi Kil-yo, youth and students' representative Ho Sang-kol, science-culture persons' representative Kim Chi chun.

The speakers said that the Korean war, which the sworn enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, provoked on 25 June 1950, 33 years ago, was the most bestial and brazen-faced war of aggression for implementing their wild desire for occupying all of Korea, making the entire Korean people colonial slaves and dominating Asia and the world, and it was the most criminal murderous war, unprecedented in world history.

They said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who ignited the flames of a war of aggression in Korea, turned our country's peaceful cities and rural areas into ashes with indiscriminate bombardment, slaughtered the innocent residents wherever they encountered them, and, on top of that, committed the barbarous act against God and man of using chemical and germ weapons even though such use broke international law. The speakers exposed and denounced the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are persistently staying in the southern half of the fatherland even now rather than drawing a lesson from the ignominious crushing defeat they suffered in the Korean war and returning to their own den, are scheming to deploy neutron weapons into South Korea while running amok in new war provocation maneuvers to inflict on our people the scourge of a nuclear war.

Then, they stressed that the U.S. imperialists, clearly seeing the trend of the times, should withdraw from South Korea without any delay, taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique should immediately do away with its traitorous act of trying, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialist masters, to fix national division, to offer South Korea as the U.S. imperialists' nuclear base, and to drive the brethren into the scourge of a nuclear war.



They said that they are convinced that the patriotic young students and democratic figures of South Korea will further vigorously rise in the just cause for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw, for putting an end to their colonial rule, for sweeping out the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship, and for realizing democracy and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The speakers stressed that they will contribute to the further firm forging of the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic by accomplishing ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan and this year's plan in the people's economy, upholding the militant task the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth in the seventh plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of the WPK and further stoking the flame of creating the speed of the 1980's and by bringing about a great bumper harvest, thoroughly materializing the *chuche* agricultural method.

#### Sariwon Rally

SK251305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Participating in a mass rally in Sariwon city were Choe Chun-son, responsible secretary of the WPK Committee of North Hwanghae Province; Han Chang-man, chairman of the People's Committee of North Hwanghae Province; and the responsible functionaries of the local party committees, power organs, economic organizations, and the working organizations, along with the city's workers, youths, and students.

Speaking at the mass rally were chairman Han Chang-man; (Ko Pong-son), representative of workers; (Yu Yong-ae), representative of agricultural workers; (Min Pyong-pil), representative of scientists and men of culture; and (O In-tak), representative of youths and students.

The speakers said: The fact that the U.S. imperialists ignited a war of aggression in Korea and committed the most vicious and brutal atrocities of murdering the Korean people are still vividly remembered by our people. This makes us burn with surging enmity toward the U.S. imperialist enemies.

They said: By displaying the matchless mass heroism under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and the People's Army threw the thunderbolt of revenge at the U.S. imperialist enemies, the aggressors, and made them bend their knees before the Korean people.

They noted: Our people's victory in the great fatherland liberation war broke the legend about the powerful U.S. imperialists for the first time in history and started the rascals' downhill slide.

They exposed: Far from learning a lesson from their miserable defeat they suffered in the Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are accelerating the scheme to fabricate the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance today, too, while running wild in the schemes to provoke a new war. By finishing the operational plans for a northward invasion and its military deployment, they are waging the adventuresome war games.

They denounced: While reinforcing the puppet armed forces and the fascist suppressive organizations, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, is not only brutally suppressing the South Korean people, youths, and students' anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization, but are also arresting even the figures who have risen up calling for the democratization of the society.

They then stressed: The rascals can never block with any suppressive atrocities the just struggle by the South Korean people, youths, and students who have risen up for the democratization of the society and the country's reunification under the anti-U.S., pro-independence banner.

The speakers emphatically said: To cope with the prevailing situation, an always tense and mobilized posture, our people, who are firmly united around the great leader and the glorious party center, will more vigorously accelerate the socialist construction and consolidate the country's might in every way. Thus, they will smash the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique's schemes to provoke a new war and their plot to fabricate the two Koreas and will certainly achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

#### Haeju Rally

SK251331 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Participating in a mass rally in Haeju city were Pak Su-tong, chairman of the People's Committee of South Hwanghae Province; and the responsible functionaries of the local party committees, power organs, economic organizations, and working organizations, along with the city's workers, youths, and students.

Speaking at the rally were chairman Pak Su-tong; (Kim Kwang-yong), representative of workers; (Yim Su-pon), representative of agricultural workers; (Choe Myong-san), representative of scientists and men of culture; and (Yi Yong-pae), representative of youths and students.

The speakers said: Although some 30 years have passed since the guns of war have fallen silent everywhere in South Hwanghae Province, real materials -- as if they were witnesses of the history -- which indict to the world the U.S. imperialist aggressors' atrocities against God and man, remain intact.

They harshly exposed and denounced: Everywhere in the province such as Sinchon, Haeju, Unyul, and Changyon, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed eternally unpardonable fiendish atrocities by indiscriminately shooting, burning or tearing people to death; gouging out noses, ears, and eyes; cutting off heads with fodder-choppers, and burying alive innocent people and patriots.

They said: For a few days, the U.S. imperialist cutthroats, who sneaked into Sinchon, murdered several tens of thousands of people -- one fourth of the county's residents -- in every cruel manner.

They denounced: The U.S. imperialist beasts are really two-legged jackals and our sworn, implacable irreconcilable enemies.

They stressed: If the U.S. imperialists beasts -- far from learning a due lesson from their miserable defeat suffered in the war of aggression against Korea -- continue to sit astride the southern land and pursue the dangerous road of division and war by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, they cannot escape the stern judgment of history, and they will feel our people's revenge ever so many times.

They said that always in the spirit that they thrust bullets of revenge into the hearts of enemies, the workers in the province should more vigorously accelerate socialist construction.

Then, they said, by consolidating our province, which is located along the demarcation line as an impregnable fortress under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, let us all positively contribute to achieving the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification.

After the mass rally ended, a grand mass parade was staged. The participants in the mass rally staged the parade, shouting forceful slogans, with the burning determination with which they will force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, and will certainly achieve the cause of the fatherland's independent reunification -- the nation's long-cherished desire.

#### Workers Denounce U.S.

SK250427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- Loud voices of people denouncing the crimes of the U.S. imperialist cannibals on the occasion of June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism, are ringing out these days from Sinchon.

During the temporary retreat at the time of the Fatherland Liberation War the U.S. imperialist murderers slaughtered in a most brutal way more than 35,000 people in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, or one fourth of the county's population in 50-odd days. At the powder magazine in Pammamu Valley alone they locked up 400 mothers and 102 children separately from each other and burnt them to death.

Kim Yong-son, a woman living in Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province, after her repatriation from Japan, said: I feel as if cries of mothers calling their children and those of children calling their mothers were still ringing in my ears. The U.S. imperialists are wolves in human skin in the real sense of the word. In the name of the mothers who fell with deep rancor against the enemy, in the name of the children who died while scraping with their fingers the concrete floor in search of the breast of their mothers, we must take a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold revenge upon the U.S. imperialist wolves, the inveterate enemy.

Kim Chae-pil, an officer of the Korean People's Army, said: It is not in Sinchon alone that the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed such brutal atrocities. Evidences indicting them to the world for their brutalities are still found today more than 30 years after the war.

In March last remains of five patriots who were murdered by the U.S. imperialists were discovered at the workteam No. 3 village of the Wonhwa cooperative farm, Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, and in May remains of 28 patriots were unearthed at the open-cast pit of the Yongyu mine. This aroused indignation among our people and People's Army soldiers.

We soldiers of the Korean People's Army are keenly watching every move of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running wild in their new war provocation manoeuvres. If they pounce upon us again, we would annihilate all of them in the name of the parents, brothers and sisters who died with rancor against the enemy.

Yi Chol, a test drill operator at the Western District iron ore prospecting corps, said: The brutalities of the U.S. imperialist beasts in Sinchon are not a mere fact of the past history. Their aggressive, predatory, cruel and brutal nature has not changed in the least. They are now getting frantic with war preparations for invading the northern half of our republic. If the U.S. imperialists again ignite a war, they will never be able to return home alive. This they must bear in mind.

Endless is a stream of people who visit Sinchon, a land of indomitability, and make entries into the visitors' book expressing their determination to take revenge upon the enemy and hold meetings to make an oath of revenge at their organs, workshops and work-teams as a unit.

#### Kaesong Rally

SK250520 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] A national indignation rally of youths and students was held at the Kaesong city plaza on 24 June to expose and denounce the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The rally site was filled with about 20,000 youths and students, who came running with surging hatred and indignation against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, both of whom are hell bent on suppressing and murdering the patriotic youths and students in South Korea who have turned out to struggle, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence, and both of whom have run amok to provoke a new war in Korea.

Seen at the rally site were slogans reading: "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- the arch-enemy of the Korean people", "Let us resolutely smash the Japanese militarists' maneuvers of reinvasion", "Let us overthrow Chon Tu-hwan -- the outrageous human butcher," and "We actively support the antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and youths and students for democratization!" Also seen at the rally site were pictures showing the people in the northern half of the republic, who are powerfully struggling to denounce the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for provoking a new war and dividing the nation and to accelerate socialist construction in order to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at an early date.

Participating in the rally were Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Si-hak, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Ki-son, responsible secretary of the Kaesong municipal WPK Committee; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of the Socialist Working Youths of Korea; Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee; Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission; functionaries of central and provincial party and government organs and functionaries of working organizations.

The rally began with the playing of the national anthem. An indictment exposing and denouncing the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was read out at the rally. The indictment notes: The past Fatherland Liberation War, provoked by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, was a fierce class war by our people against the most cruel, outrageous beasts which the history of mankind has ever known.



Saying that the U.S. imperialists, who had boasted of being the strongest in the world, were taken down a peg in Korea and started on the road of decline, the indictment points out: Though it has been 30 years since the cannonade of war stopped and generations have changed, the target of our revolution is still the same.

Entrenched in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are sharpening the sword of aggression, inciting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique. The U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to realize their wild desire for aggression, keeping hold on South Korea as their last fort and military bridgehead and using Korea as their foothold.

Clamoring about the Korean peninsula being a testing ground for a confrontation of power in the 1980's and a hotbed of nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists have already offered tens of millions of dollars' worth of additional military loans to South Korea, have transferred immeasurable amounts of modern military hardware to the South and are scheming to impose nuclear calamities on our nation by introducing even neutron bombs, which no other countries have agreed to receive.

By availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers to form a tripartite military alliance, the Japanese reactionaries are stretching the dark tentacles of reinvasion deep into South Korea to realize their old dream for a Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique -- the dual stooge of the United States and Japan -- is faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' war policy, getting excited about war.

The indictment continues: Because of the U.S. imperialists' war policy, campuses -- holy sanctuaries for seeking truth -- have been converted into military-drill grounds and youths and students, who should be engaged in academic activities, have been driven into war exercises, wearing helmets. And the indictment exposes to the world the fascist crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who have reduced the whole of South Korea to a powder-reeking ground for war games.

The indictment goes on to say: While strengthening the colonial, military and fascist rule to realize at an early date their policy of national division and war, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their faithful stooge, have intensified as never before the bloody suppression of the South Korean youths, students and people who have risen up, aspiring for independence, democracy and reunification. The Kwangju massacre, which was perpetrated under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, is clear-cut proof of this.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea today is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our people, the indictment stresses: We extend active support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students and people who are valiantly waging a just, patriotic struggle to smash the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and to overthrow the traitor Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

Following this, delivering speeches at the rally were Yi Myong-su, representative of the working youths and melter of a furnace workshop of the Kim Chaek Iron Mill, Yi Kwang, representative of the students and a student of the economics department of Kim Il-song University, and Sin Ok-suk, representative of the school children and a student of Sonjuk High School in Kaesong.

The speakers said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, to eliminate our young republic in its infancy 33 years ago, triggered a brigandish war of aggression, turned the factories, the rural areas, the schools, and the villages into ashes by utilizing the most stubborn and barbarious war methods and means, and brutally slaughtered our innocent people. The speakers said that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, starting from the very first day it triggered the war of aggression against Korea, unhesitatingly used

germ and chemical weapons as well as weapons of mass destruction. Everywhere they went, using methods that would even make beasts blush, they committed the devilish, barbarious acts of shooting and burning our people to death and burying them alive.

The speakers said that the U.S imperialist aggressors, instead of drawing a due lesson from the crushing defeat they suffered in the war of aggression against Korea and withdrawing, are spurring on the preparation of a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic by persistantly staying in South Korea even today. The speakers exposed in every detail the history of war provocations the U.S. imperialists have committed against our people since the armistice agreement. The speakers said that, due to the U.S. imperialist's new war provocation maneuvers, today, the South Korean youth, students, and people are being driven out as cannon fodder for war and, with their basic human rights and freedom encroached upon under the tyranny of the colonial military fascist rule, are falling to the ground, bleeding on the street of resistance.

The speakers said that it is intolerable that the South Korean people, our brethren, live an oppressed life under the American cannibals and have had their existence ridiculed by the unprecedented murderer like the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The speakers said that the all the youths and students of the northern half of the republic, upholding the fatherland reunification policy that the great leader set forth and the decision of the seventh plenum of the sixth party Central Committee and following the leadership of the glorious party center, should firmly prepare themselves as the reliable successors of the chuche revolutionary cause by living and working in a more tense and militant way at all sectors and guard posts and by living their lives well for study and organization. Also by forging rock-firm the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic, they should expedite the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. During the course of the discussion, vigorous shouts frequently exposed and denounced the U.S. and South Korean puppet clique's maneuvers for national division and their new war provocations.

#### Pyongyang Rally 25 June

SK251130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang mass rally on June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism was held this afternoon at Kim Il-song Square. Prior to the rally, columns of more than 100,000 demonstrators flowed into the square through the main streets of the city, shouting slogans: "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "Down with Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer," "Decisively smash the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists!" and "Let us reunify the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity!"

The meeting place was rocked ceaselessly with youths denouncing the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the South Korean military fascist clique, seen there were slogan-boards condemning the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation moves of the domestic and foreign splittists and picture-boards showing the staunch mettle of our people to smash all their manoeuvres and reunify the country.

The mass rally was addressed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and representatives of people of all strata.

An appeal to the South Korean people was adopted at the mass rally.

A mammoth demonstration was held again at the end of the mass rally.

The demonstrators marched through streets, shouting slogans denouncing with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors who inflicted the scourge of war upon the Korean people 33 years ago, and, entrenched in South Korea as ever, are imposing the sufferings of national split upon our nation.

Chong Chun-ki's Rally Speech

SK270430 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0904 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Speech by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at a mass rally held at Kim Il-song Square on 25 June -- live]

[Text] Comrades: Today we greet 25 June, the day of anti-U.S. struggle, under circumstances in which all workers throughout the country are more powerfully accelerating the socialist construction in the northern half of the republic under the party's leadership, upholding the tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK congress and at the seventh plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, and in which the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization are being strenuously staged among the South Korean people.

Marking this day, finding themselves it difficult to repress the surging enmity against the U.S. imperialists who imposed great misfortunes and disasters on our people by provoking an aggressive war in Korea 33 years ago, and who are driving again the fire cloud of a new war to our fatherland, our people are renewing their burning resolve to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Having stretched the tentacles of aggression to our country about 100 years ago, the U.S. imperialists, from the days right after 15 August when they first occupied South Korea, maneuvered to make South Korea a bridgehead for aggression on the whole of Korea and the Asian Continent and, finally on 25 June 1950, instigated the puppet clique to provoke a brigandish, aggressive war against our republic.

Our people's heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion was a just war of liberation to defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland and national sovereignty, and was a sacred anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle to defend peace and security in Asia and the world against the allied forces of the world's reactionaries led by U.S. imperialism.

Trying out their wild fantasy of razing our young republic in the cradle, the U.S. imperialists mobilized the armed forces of their army, navy, and air force, the mercenaries of their 15 follower countries and the South Korean puppet army -- totalling about 2 million troops -- hurled huge amounts of combat equipment and materials into the Korean fronts and employed the most barbarous war methods and means of war which had never been applied in the history of the war of the world.

During the war period, the U.S. imperialists reduced our peaceful towns and villages to ashes through their indiscriminate bombings and shellings, and inflicted immeasurable calamities on our people. During the temporary occupation period, they perpetrated bestial acts of indiscriminately shooting, burning, and burying alive innocent people everywhere they went. [shouts of slogans]

However, the U.S. imperialists aggressors could not bring the Korean people to their knees. Under the wise and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader comrade leader -- the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander and great military strategist -- our people and People's Army unanimously turned out and displayed matchless bravery and mass heroism, defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and winning the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. [applause]

Our people's brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War clearly showed the world that our people, blessed with the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are ever victorious and invincible and that nothing can conquer a people who have risen up for defending national dignity and sovereignty under the anti-imperialist banner for independence. [applause]

By defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people firmly defended the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution, honorably defended peace in Asia and the world, smashed to smithereens the myth about the mightiness of the U.S. imperialists who were boasting of being the strongest in the world, and started them on their decline and ushered in a new era of the anti-imperialist and anti U.S. struggle on the globe. [applause]

Comrades, about 30 years have passed since the U.S. imperialist aggressors were disgracefully defeated in the Korean war. Instead of learning from their defeat in the Korean war and withdrawing from South Korea, however, the U.S. imperialists have continuously intensified the maneuvers of aggression and war against the republic, while hold on to South Korea as a colonial, military base. The sinister schemes of the U.S. imperialists have recently reached a more reckless stage.

The greatest leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Babbling about the region of the Korean peninsula being most important in carrying out the pressing goal of the U.S. war strategy, the U.S. war maniacs have recently introduced large quantities of weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- into South Korea and have egged the South Korean military, fascist elements to daily wage commotions of war games against our republic.

Loudly clamoring about the Korean peninsula being the test ground for a showdown of strength in the 1980's, they are going to the rampage to ignite a new war of aggression in Korea. The wretches are rapidly increasing the armed forces, along with the ground armed forces, for a new war and are openly maneuvering to trigger a nuclear war by introducing huge amounts of weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- into South Korea. Raving that the second Korean war would be a nuclear war, the U.S. war maniacs have changed the strategy of a nine-day heavy blow, which they hatched, into the strategy of three day nuclear war and have openly put forth the idea of a pre-emptive nuclear strike. Having converted South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East by deploying about 1,000 nuclear weapons there, the U.S. imperialists are framing a dangerous plot to deploy neutron bombs, rejected by the world's people, in South Korea.

More grave in their new nuclear war provocation maneuvers against our people is the plot to fabricate a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korean puppets, reaching a final stage. The maneuvers to form the U.S.-Japanese-South Korean puppets tripartite military alliance is a dangerous war intrigue to provoke a new nuclear war in Korea by hurling in even the armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Army and are a sinister, criminal act of cooking up an anticommunist military bloc, like NATO, in Asia and of making Korea an international theater for a confrontation of power and a powder keg of a new global war. [shouts of slogans]



Availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of nuclear war, the Japanese reactionaries have drawn up operational plan for the blockade of the Korea Straits in an emergency and have left Japanese military ports and bases as operational bases for the U.S. imperialists' nuclear aircraft carriers and B-52 strategic bombers for a second Korean war. Under the pretext of U.S.-Japanese joint exercises, they are throwing armed forces of the Self-Defense Forces into the seas and skies of South Korea.

In accordance with the demands of the U.S. imperialists' strategy of nuclear war, a wartime posture has been rapidly strengthened and military provocations and espionage acts against the northern half of the republic have become more undisguised than ever before.

The South Korean puppets have recently militarized and fascistized South Korean society to an extreme and have harshly suppressed the people's patriotic advance for independence, democracy, and reunification. This follows the demands of the U.S. aggressive policy of war.

The daily intensifying new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists are aimed at permanently taking hold of South Korea as their colonial, military base and at making it a military bridgehead for aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia.

With such aggressive ambition, the U.S. imperialists, while doggedly opposing the reunification of our country, persistently cling to their schemes to fabricate two Koreas in order to perpetuate the present division of Korea and are actively encouraging the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique to North-South confrontation and the permanent division of the nation. Due to all these moves of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, a grave danger gets closer by the hour in our country, causing deep concern among the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

In view of this situation, the DPRK Government issued a statement on 23 June sternly denouncing the plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to provoke a nuclear war and their two Koreas scheme and solemnly clarifying the principled stand and unbreakable will of the government of the republic to guarantee a durable peace in Korea and for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The DPRK Government's statement now is eliciting unanimous support and sympathy from the entire Korean people and from world public opinion.

In the name of all the Korean people, I sternly denounce with surging national indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors -- and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique -- who, while militarily occupying the southern half of our fatherland for nearly 40 years, are forcing misery and calamities of all description on the South Korean people and are frenziedly running to provoke a new nuclear war in Korea. [shouting of slogans]

The colonial rule and the aggressive war policy that the U.S. imperialists are conducting with the aid of the military fascist dictatorship now face the strong resistance of the South Korean people. The South Korean people, realizing through long, bitter experience in their lives that they can achieve neither national sovereignty nor democracy nor the peaceful reunification of the country unless they put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, are now bravely joining in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy.

On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising and the 3d anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean youths, students and masses from all walks of life bravely rose in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, and their struggles are becoming stronger with each passing day.

The struggle of the South Korean people, youths and students, which is persistently being waged despite unprecedentedly harsh military fascist suppression, is a patriotic struggle aimed at realizing national sovereignty and democratization and opposing the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. It is also a just struggle aimed at driving out the dark clouds of war from Korea and at achieving peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

In the name of all the people in the northern half of the republic, I lend warm compatriotic support and backing to the South Korean students, youths, people from all walks of life and democratic personages who are unyieldingly struggling for independence, democracy and reunification despite the unprecedented colonial fascist suppressive rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. [applause]

Comrades, the prevailing situation in Korea demands that all the people in the nation prevent the daily-growing danger of nuclear war by uniting, consolidate peace, and further vigorously wage the struggle for the acceleration of the cause of the nation's independent reunification.

As has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the present era is an era of independence [chajusong]. Today, all nations and all peoples in the world demand independence, and it has become a fundamental trend for them to follow the road of independence. No force on earth can stop this trend.

In order to keep in step with this trend of the times, to extricate themselves from the lot of imperialist colonial slaves, and to live a true life as masters of the nation and of their own fate after regaining their lost national sovereignty, the South Korean people should raise higher the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

In order to satisfy their grudge, which has been accumulating for a century because of the U.S. imperialists, and in order to wreak vengeance for the sacrificed Kwangju popular uprisers, the South Korean people from all walks of life should vigorously continue the struggle designed to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to leave South Korea and to put an end to their colonial rule.

At present, frustrating and smashing the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war is an urgent struggle task facing the South Korean people.

It is none other than the South Korean people themselves who are suffering pains and calamities due to the U.S. imperialists' war policy. The South Korean people should never let themselves be used as an anticommunist bulwark by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and should never allow the land of south Korea to be turned into a powder magazine for a new world war.

The South Korean people should vigorously struggle to smash the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for beefing up the armed forces and provoking a new war, and struggle to frustrate and crush the criminal scheme aimed at fabricating a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea.

Along with the struggle waged to force the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and to oppose their colonial rule and their schemes to provoke a war, the South Korea people should vigorously struggle to overthrow the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique -- which, having become a perpetrator of the U.S. imperialists' war policy, is betraying its fellow countrymen -- and struggle to democratize South Korean society.

The era in which the U.S. imperialists used to dominate, threaten and blackmail by force the people of other countries has already passed.

Ours is a dignified and independent people. We will never tolerate any kind of aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying indiscreetly to provoke us.

As expounded in the DPRK Government's statement, the U.S. imperialists must look straight at the trend of the times, give up at once the reckless nuclear war provocation maneuvers and withdraw immediately from South Korea, taking along all their aggressive forces, including U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, and immediately respond to the proposed talks for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement, as demanded by the entire Korean people and the progressive people of the world and in conformity with the UN resolution.

If, in defiance of our repeated warnings, they dare ignite a war of aggression in Korea, they will have to pay a higher price than they did in the Korean war in the 1950's and will sustain an ignominious defeat.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard their foolish intention to get a windfall again in aggression against Korea as a conspirator in the U.S. imperialists nuclear war plot and must stop their reinvasion of South Korea. [shouting of slogans]

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors are withdrawn from South Korea and their stooges are removed, a bright prospect will be opened before our people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the ardent desire of the whole nation for national reunification is to be realized, the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, must be carried into effect. [applause]

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a reasonable proposal for reunification enabling us to achieve reunification in a most fair manner and in the quickest way under the condition of the existence of different systems and ideas in the North and South. It is also a proposal for the fatherland's reunification which has shown us a way to establish an independent, neutral and peaceful unified state. [applause]

For an early settlement of the reunification problem of our country, we, for the present, strongly demand that a joint conference of the political parties and social organizations in the North and South be convened without delay to discuss the problem of forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the main stumbling block lying in the way of national reunification, to withdraw from South Korea, as proposed by the political parties and social organization of our country.

We strongly urge the political parties and social organizations of South Korea to actively respond to our proposal even now, if they truly desire national reunification and are concerned for the future of the nation.

We take this opportunity of expressing our deep thanks to the governments, political parties and organizations of various countries of the world, international organizations, democratic organizations and peaceloving people advocating independence [chajusong] and treasuring justice and peace for thier active support and enocuragment to our people's just cause of forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the belief that they will express **firm** solidarity with our people's just cause in the future, too, as in the past. [applause]

Today, the people in the northern half of the republic face an honorable task of accelerating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

All working people should cherish deep in their hearts the fiery loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center, under the loftily raised banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, create the new speed for the 1980's in the struggle aimed at implementing the decisions made at the sixth party congress and the 7th plenary meeting of the 6th party Central Committee, and should continue making innovations and continue advancing to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule. [applause]

All working should constantly maintain a high revolutionary vigilance and militant alertness [chontujok kinjangsong] in reaction to the reckless maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a war and should always be on a full combat posture so as to instantly crush the enemy at one stroke if they dare provoke us by firmly defending the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains.

Only victory and glory await on the road that our people, upholding the great leader, are following struggling with just cause under the wise leadership of the glorious party center. [applause]

Let us all firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause more vigorously. [shouting of slogans]

#### ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

SK241625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, June 24 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the fifth meeting of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Budapest on June 22. It was signed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, head of the Korean Government delegation, and Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary.

#### CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLAN SIGNED WITH PAKISTAN

SK220004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA) -- A 1983-1984 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of our country and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was signed recently in Islamabad. It was signed on our side by Yu Song-chin, DPRK ambassador to Pakistan, and on the opposite side by Masood Nabi Nur, secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Pakistan.



REAGAN'S VISIT ANNOUNCED; PARTIES, PRESS REACT

## Chongwadae Announcement

SK272223 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Announcement by Hwang Son-Pil, spokesman for Chongwadae -- recorded]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan will pay an official visit to the ROK at the beginning of November 1983 at the invitation of His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan. President Reagan's forthcoming visit to Korea is in reply to his excellency president's visit to the United States in February 1981.

During President Reagan's visit to Korea, the presidents of the two countries will discuss Korea-U.S. mutual interests and matters of concern and review the regional situation in the Far East, centering on the Korean peninsula. Details of the upcoming visit will be announced later.

## Further Report

SK280116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] U.S. President Ronald W. Reagan will make a state visit to Korea in early November for summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan.

It will be Reagan's first visit to Korea since his inauguration on Jan. 20, 1981, and the second summit talks with Chon, following the one made in Washington on Feb. 2, two weeks after Reagan took office.

During his Asian trip, Reagan will also visit Japan and Indonesia, the chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Standing Committee for the next one year.

In connection with the forthcoming ROK-U.S. summitry, a diplomatic source commented that President Reagan's trip demonstrates the consolidated ROK-U.S. relationship and cooperation, reaffirming the "importance" of Korea in Washington's global strategy. He took note of the White House announcement which said, "Reagan's desire to travel to Asia at this time reflects the great importance which the Government of the United States places on its Asian and Pacific relationships." "The prominent and constructive role which these countries play as major contributors to the world's market economy and the search for peace is indicative of the important range of interests we now share. The President will address and reaffirm these common interests during his visit."

The source, noting this year marks the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty in 1953, said that Reagan's visit reflects Washington's firm commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea, one of its closest allies in Asia. With Reagan's visit, Seoul and Washington will reconfirm their traditional friendship and the strategic importance of the ROK-U.S. defense alliance in the face of ever-growing Soviet military expansionism in this part of the world, the source said.

The planned Chon-Reagan summitry will be the 12th "official" meeting between the heads of state of the two countries since the founding of the Korean Government in 1948.

## Parties Welcome Visit

SK272243 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the DJP, said: U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea is an outcome of President Chon Tu-hwan's positive summit diplomacy. Firmly believing that his visit to Korea will be another landmark in Korea-U.S. relations, we welcome his visit together with the people.

We expect that, with the forthcoming visit as an opportunity, the importance of Korea in northeast Asia will be reaffirmed and President Chon Tu-hwan's concept of a new Pacific era will further take concrete shape.

Kim Yon-hwan, deputy spokesman for the DKP, said: We greatly welcome U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea which will add a new chapter, in which the trust and reciprocal will of the peoples of the two countries will again be displayed, to the history of diplomacy and which will be an epochal opportunity of further consolidating security in northeast Asia.

Kim Han-tae, spokesman for the KNP, said: Firmly believing that U.S. President Reagan's visit to Korea will be a historic opportunity through which Korea and the United States will again pledge traditional friendship and the strengthening of solidarity on the basis of the spirit of reciprocity, we wholeheartedly welcome President Reagan's visit to Korea together with the people.

#### Renewed Defense Commitment Expected

SK280102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

[By Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan is certain to reaffirm his commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea, one of the most important issues between the two countries, when he visits Seoul in November. The importance of bilateral defense cooperation has increased now that the danger of North Korean provocation against the South is greater than ever.

The announcement of Reagan's state visit, made five months prior to his visit, will serve as a warning to the Pyongyang regime, which may be tempted to sabotage an Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) meeting in Seoul in October.

North Korea attempted to deliberately heighten tension between the South and the North by trying to infiltrate its armed agents to South Korea across the Imjin River earlier this month. This attempt was foiled when they were shot to death.

North Korea seems to be particularly concerned about the IPU meeting because it is the first in a series of international events Seoul will host. The success of the meeting will have significant impacts on other events.

Ridiculed for trying to build the first communist dynasty by transferring power from Kim Il-song to his son Chongil, North Korea seems to be worried about the improving world image of South Korea.

Seoul will host the 1984 general assembly of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. Pope John Paul II is also scheduled to visit South Korea next year.

Considering the present situation, it seems necessary for Reagan to visit the Republic of Korea and express his support for the Seoul government because it will help deter conflicts between the South and the North.

When President Chon Tu-hwan visited Washington in 1981, Reagan agreed with Chon to maintain close communication with each other and with other friends and allies in Asia and accepted the Korean leader's invitation to visit Korea.

They reaffirmed "the critical importance of maintaining peace on the Korean peninsula and the Republic of Korea must be a full participant in any U.S. negotiation with Pyongyang.

The United States has reportedly renounced the so-called swing strategy of moving its forces from the Korean peninsula to the Middle East if Iran and other Gulf states should be attacked by the Soviet Union.

The Republic of Korea has become more important to U.S. world strategy as the Soviet Union is building up its forces in the Far East. U.S. efforts to contain the Soviet Union are not very promising now because Sino-U.S. relations seems to be cooling and Japan is not likely to make a substantial increase in the defense budget.

Reagan's tour of Korea, Japan and Indonesia is expected to contribute to the solidarity among its Asian allies for the defense of the free world in this area. This symbolic gesture is as important as the repeated expression of U.S. defense commitment, a diplomatic source said.

Asian countries are worried about the possibility of additional deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in the Far East depending on the progress of the arms reduction talks between Washington and Moscow.

The withdrawal of Soviet intermediate range missiles from Europe to Asia would pose a direct threat to South Korea and Japan.

Korea and Japan have been important U.S. trade partners while Indonesia and other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members have been important suppliers of natural resources for the United States.

#### YONHAP REPORTS 27 JUNE MAC MEETING AT PANMUNJOM

SK271237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1027 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, June 27 (YONHAP) -- The United States-led United Nations Command (UNC) Monday accused North Korea of perpetrating acts of aggression against South Korea by firing toward a UNC guard post and attempting to infiltrate armed agents into South Korea.

The charge was leveled by U.S. Rear Admiral James G. Storms, UNC senior member to the joint Military Armistice Commission (MAC) at the commission's 419th meeting held at this truce village at the request of the communist side.

Storms cited two recent acts committed by North Korea -- the firing of automatic weapons toward a UNC guard post on June 17 and the aborted infiltration of three North Korean commandoes into South Korea on June 19.

Storms' charges were denied, as usual, by senior North Korean delegate Major Gen. Han Chu-kyong. Han called Storms' charge of the June 19 incident "a fabrication and a cover-up" for what he called UNC's ground, sea and air violations.

In making the accusations, Storms quoted Sin Chung-chol, a former captain of the North Korean Army who recently defected to the South, and who Storms said "had a great deal to say about illegal activity" in the North Korean portion of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) separating the two Koreas.

Sin also told the UNC officials of an "on-going program of sending armed North Korean infiltrators across the DMZ into the territory of the Republic of Korea," Storms said.

Storms proposed to return to the North Korean side the bodies of the three infiltrators killed by South Korean troops while crossing the Imjin River into the South, "so that their families may provide a proper burial." Han ignored the offer, saying that Storm's charge of infiltration was a "fabrication."

#### CHON STRESSES VIGILANCE AGAINST IPU DISTRIBUTION

SK250155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan, saying North Korea is bent on blocking Seoul from hosting the key Inter-parliamentary Union meeting in October, yesterday emphasized that soldiers should sharpen their vigilance against any subversive moves by the Pyongyang regime.

The president made the remarks during a tea party he and First Lady Yi Sun-cha hosted in honor of a group of 66 "exemplary" servicemen and their wives at Chongwadae in the afternoon.

He urged military personnel to maintain a "watertight" defense posture against possible armed attack from the North, so that the Republic of Korea can successfully host the IPU general conference.

Looking back on the Korean war (1950-53), the chief executive said there were many instances in which subordinates, influenced by their superiors' strong will to defend their fatherland from the enemy, could hold up the Communist invaders' southern drive.

He reminded servicemen of the fact that they have a responsibility to provide the general public with opportunities to enjoy peace and an affluent life. When soldiers do their duty faithfully, he stressed, the people from all segments of society could do their best to build a prosperous society.

Also attending the tea party were, Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min; Gen Yi Ki-paek, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and chiefs of the three armed services.

#### PREMIER RECOMMENDS CHON EASE POLITICAL BAN

SK250127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop has recommended that President Chon Tu-hwan devise a solution to tide over the current "deadlocked" political situation. The recommendation was made when Kim visited the presidential mansion of Chongwadae yesterday on the eve of marking his first full year as prime minister.

The visit attracted keen political interest, because it was made amid press reports that the premier would play a more active political role to repair the situation.

In a policy coordination session with the government Thursday, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) urged the premier to exercise his political competence to ameliorate the political milieu. The political situation has been described as soured since Kim Yong-sam, former president of the now disbanded New Democratic Party (NDP), staged a 23-day hunger strike recently calling for "democratic reforms."



In an extraordinary National Assembly session that ended Wednesday after six days of standstill, rival parties disputed a string of political issues including an end to the political ban. President Chon reinstated the political rights of 250 persons Feb. 25, and 303 others still remain on the blacklist.

The opposition Democratic Korea and Korea National Parties had persistently demanded an immediate removal of the political curb -- the major bone of contention between rival camps.

When Kim called at the chief executive, he had briefed Chon on the result of his recent meeting with the leaders of the three major parties. When Kim met with the leaders of the DJP, DKP and KNP June 15 to work out a breakthrough in bipartisan deadlock over outstanding political issues, the DKP and KNP leaders strongly called for an early end to the political ban.

The official said the premier had also reported facts concerning the recent "washed-out" special assembly session during which rival camps locked horns over the revising of the assembly law.

Earlier this year, the president ruled out the possibility of amending the law in the near future by saying the issue of rewriting it could be discussed only after enforcing it for another two years. However, rival political camps agreed, in principle, earlier this week to give top priority to handling the issue of revising it during the regular assembly session starting Sept. 20. The agreement contains factors of possible misinterpretation, in that the ruling DJP has not explicitly committed itself to changing the law.

Two amendments to the law proposed separately by the opposition DKP and KNP are waiting for assembly action. Both call for the revival of the assembly action. Both call for the revival of the assembly standing panels' power to deliberate budget proposals.

The prime minister, it was also learned, told President Chon he would make steady efforts to realize the agreements made in his meeting with the three political party leaders.

In testimony before the assembly on the first day of interpellation June 14, Kim said he will make his utmost efforts to enable political outcasts to participate in national construction at the earliest possible date.

#### KIM YONG-SAM AIDE INDICTED FOR DISTRIBUTING LEAFLETS

SK280803 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, June 28 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul District Prosecutors' Office indicted a key aide to a former opposition leader Tuesday on charges of unauthorized assembly and demonstration and engaging in political activities defying his status as a political outcast.

The indictment said that Kim Tuk-yong, 42, chief secretary to Kim Yong-sam, president of the now defunct New Democratic Party, distributed anti-government leaflets to some 20 domestic and foreign correspondents at the Lotte Hotel in Seoul May 19. Kim Tuk-yong was also charged with trying to enlist the support of about 100 people on the political blacklist in the hunger strike of their leader Kim Yong-sam June 1 in violation of the special measure law for political climate renovation, according to the indictment. The secretary, legally banned from politics under Korea's special law of 1980, was arrested June 17 for such activities.

Four attorneys, who had all served as assemblymen -- Kim Myong-yun, Hong Yong-ki, Pak Han-sang and Pak Chan-chong -- have been selected to defend the close aide to Kim Yong-sam.

HUN SEN AID MESSAGE TO PEREZ DE CUELLAR

BK261003 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 June (SPK) -- Foreign Minister Hun Sen today sends a message to Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations, concerning international humanitarian aid. The full text of the message is as follows:

The people and Government of the PRK are very grateful to Your Excellency for your sympathy and your kind humanitarian spirit for the Kampuchean people -- victims of an unprecedented genocidal regime. For the past 4 years, through the intermediary of your esteemed special representative, Sir Robert Jackson, thanks to the coordinated efforts of international organizations and donor countries, the UN humanitarian aid has contributed, to an appreciable part, to the rebirth of the Kampuchean society. However, as you know, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan reactionary clique left us a society completely disorganized, destroyed, and turned upside down. Our people are still having a number of difficulties to overcome to rebuild a new and happy society. The international humanitarian assistance is always necessary for us to cope with all the ills of the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

The Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and some Western countries, continue to supply the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary Khmers in their activities to wage war and provoke the Kampuchean people. Everyone knows that Thailand maintains bases and sanctuaries from which armed elements -- traitors to the Kampuchean nation -- launch sabotage and subversive operations against the peaceful lives of the Kampuchean people. It is very regrettable that the last two meetings on the UN humanitarian aid to the Kampuchean people decided to grant almost all the humanitarian aid to the other side of the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and their associates have taken advantage of that aid and use it as legal means to sustain the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary Khmers, maintain tension at the border, and destabilize the PRK.

Your Excellency, in the name of the people and Government of the PRK, I have the honor to request Your Excellency to remedy this unfortunate situation in which U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism, and their accomplices are hypocritically making use of humanitarian aid and the United Nations to cover up and, then, legitimize their subversive activities against the rebirth of an independent and sovereign people. I appeal to the world community to severely condemn their immoral practice which is making a fool of public opinion and which abuses the trust of other UN members. I ask Your Excellency to please reexamine the latest decisions of donor countries in order to contribute to the search for justice in favor of the Kampuchean people and to use humanitarian aid in a way appropriate to the real needs of the Kampuchean people and in conformity with the genuine humanitarian goals of the United Nations. I am sure that Your Excellency would not tolerate such a manipulation of the United Nations and such a gross and flagrant interference in the affairs of an innocent people whose right of representation inside the United Nations, as Your Excellency knows, has been usurped by the bloody clique disguised under the new label of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in exile.

I would be obliged if you would kindly circulate this letter as an official document of the present UN session.

VODK CITES ASEAN COMMUNIQUE ON KAMPUCHEA

BK280436 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] At the end of their 16th annual meeting on 25 June 1983, the five ASEAN foreign ministers issued a joint communique reiterating their demand for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny.

The joint communique stated: The foreign ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed deep concern over the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea which poses a serious threat to peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region as well as to international peace and stability. They reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination. They called on Vietnam to respect the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. They expressed their serious concern over the dispatch of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea, particularly in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Kompot, Ratanakiri and Mondulkiri Provinces. They noted the continued progress made by the CGDK under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in rallying Kampuchean National Forces to their struggle for national liberation and independence. They also noted that the CGDK forces have withstood, with high morale, the recent Vietnamese military offensive. They believed that, with the increasing support of the world community, the CGDK would grow as a credible and viable political force. They expressed their appreciation to the member states of the United Nations for their support and recognition of the CGDK. They expressed their firm belief that a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem is essential to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia which would ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region. They appreciated the continuing efforts of the UN secretary general to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolutions.

They firmly condemned the premeditated and indiscriminate military attacks waged by the Vietnamese aggressor forces during last dry season against the Kampuchean refugee encampments at the Kampuchean-Thai border. They regarded these attacks as a flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and of humanitarianism. They called for international condemnation of the attacks and violations of Thai territory by the Vietnamese forces.

#### JAPANESE WRITER SPENDS TEN WEEKS WITH DK ARMY

BK260758 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Jun 83 pp 17, 24

[Article by Japanese writer and photographer Naoki Mabuchi on his 10-week tour with Democratic Kampuchean troops]

[Text] For many months I had been requesting the Democratic Kampuchea Government to allow me to report from deep in their zone in order to have a better picture of the war going on inside Kampuchea. About three months ago I received permission to tour Kampuchea around the New Year's Day, about the same time as Thailand's Songkran.

On April 4, I travelled to Phnum Malai. There, Minister Ieng Sary told me that I would be heading for the great lake, Tonle Sap, to see the situation inside Kampuchea. He also told me that although there were more than 30 Vietnamese positions on National Route 5 between Battambang and Moug, the general situation was very favourable and I need have no worry for my own safety.

I began my trip the next day from a base of the DK soldiers (often called the Khmer Rouge) from one of their bases south of Surin Province. After three days of rest and preparation for the trip, we started out. We walked south in the heat of the dry season for five to eight hours a day. A normal day began with walking from 6 to 10 a.m.

After lunch, we would walk again from 2 to 6 p.m. Most of the time, I travelled with an average of 50 soldiers of Democratic Kampuchean Army.

I carried two canteens of boiled water. The soldiers, who drink any water from small, often yellow-coloured ponds, had to carry my heavy equipment and their daily necessities plus AK-47 rifles. We passed through the way to Tonle Sap lake. I had to go through forests, bush and ricefields, bypassing villages for security reasons. At first I thought this was because the soldiers were not confident that they controlled the area and people. But on our return from the lake many days later, we went into all of these same villages without any trouble at all.

I went to Kampuchea as a newsman, and brought along my skepticism. I decided just to report what I saw and heard, without embellishment, and mainly to let my video and film cameras do most of the reporting. Still, at least in this case, I found that my skepticism was unfounded.

Crossing National Route 6 was a bit of a heart-stopper for me. There is no cover alongside the road for miles. Nearby rice fields simply accentuate the fact of the widely cleared verges on the road. For fear of ambush, Vietnamese soldiers have impressed villagers to cut down all trees, even though they are a daily necessity of the people in sheltering from the sun and the rain. This ecology destruction by the Vietnamese stirs the already brooding anti-Hanoi feeling of villagers even worse.

In the area of Angkor Wat, trees which are hundreds of years old were all cut down. Villagers said Vietnamese military trucks carried them away to an unknown destination as fast as they are cut. There were a few exceptional villages along Highway 6 which were under Vietnamese control. Yet as far as I could see the great majority of the villages, especially in the bushy areas between the highway and the Tonle Sap, were under direct military control of the Army of Democratic Kampuchea. In these villages, I ate a lot of fresh fish, every day. This indicated to me that movement among even those villages which I did not see was brisk.

Our destination was a particular fishing village near the Tonle Sap. Upon our arrival, there were about 30 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers there. My Kampuchean Army guides fired two shots, and the entire Vietnamese force and most of the Heng Samrin soldiers simply took to their heels into the bush. Several of the Heng Ramrin soldiers stayed behind to surrender themselves to -- and join with -- the resistance troops.

Then we pushed our boats into the Tonle Sap. Large numbers of fish were jumping on the surface of water, proving the lake's reputation for having the largest freshwater fish population and catch per square metre in the entire world. The villagers complained to us that they were not allowed to fish in the lake but were restricted by the Vietnamese who used to control the village to fishing in the river flowing into the lake. They told us that only Vietnamese fishermen were allowed to fish in the lake.

About 15 kilometres south by southwest of Siem Reap I had to give up my boat venture because of the dry season shallowness of the lake. But I was quite satisfied with the picture of thousands of big white birds lined up on the horizon.

While we were admiring the natural beauty of the area, a Russian-made airplane, apparently a passenger airliner, flew over. I asked, "You don't shoot it down...?" The soldiers said they wanted to avoid civilian casualties.

On my way back from the Tonle Sap, from the south of Route 6, my accompanying soldiers set up a military operation to cut the road.



They failed, however, to reckon with extraordinary Vietnamese patrols, much to my own personal regret. Fighting started at 3:30 a.m., not 5 a.m. as was planned, to allow me to take combat pictures in the morning brightness. The battle itself, however, was still highly destructive. By 6 a.m. two Vietnamese positions had been overrun. One bridge was blown up. But I couldn't make any good pictures for we had to pull back into the bush to avoid a Vietnamese tank-led counterattack in the area, where there was no cover for us at all.

Now we started entering more and more villages. I was an object of some curiosity (far more than the soldiers, whom the villagers considered quite obviously as common fixtures). My appearance often touched off whispers of "Chen" ("Chinese" in Khmer). Others greeted me with a "sawatdi khrap" [Thai expression of greetings]. In each village we were presented with rice, fruits and other foodstuffs and I noted that my chief guide, when he made purchases of necessities in the villages, used money of the Heng Samrin regime, just as resistance troops used to do in contested villages during the Lon Nol days. The prices seemed very low. One big pig cost only 400 baht worth of riels. It was a good time to visit Kampuchea because it was the Kampuchean New Year festival time. Young villagers enjoyed traditional ramwong dancing and there were several tugs of war between villagers and soldiers. One elderly cadre challenged a team of three middle-aged women but he lost the tug-of-war. The laughing ladies, instead of hitting him with their hands as tradition allows the victors to do, grabbed his testicles. Everyone burst into laughter.

I heard the sound of artillery every day from the direction of National Route 6 and Provincial Road 68. The Kampuchean soldiers I met told me constantly and without prompting that nowadays Vietnamese soldiers run away from battle, leaving guns, radios and maps behind. More suprisingly, they leave the bodies of their dead, a new phenomenon. Fourteen Heng Samrin defectors from a village near Angkor Wat told me there is a graveyard measuring several square kilometres for dead Vietnamese soldiers. They said it was next to Siem Riep airfield and there one sees many Vietnamese mothers and wives moaning every day, looking for the graves of their loved ones out of several tens of thousand. Several years ago, they said, we heard that the Vietnamese claimed that they needed only 24 hours to occupy Kampuchea without leaving a single body on Kampuchean soil. It seems the situation has changed a lot.

People are well organised militarily in the zone controlled by the resistance. They guard villages and carry ammunition to the battlefield for regular soldiers. When Vietnamese patrols come to the villages, reportedly a very rare occurrence these days, people act only as simple farmers following Vietnamese orders to build bunkers, roads and bridges or to clear the forest.

The story of the Vietnamese purge was going around all the villages I was in. In the month of May, according to the story which I heard many times, Vietnamese soldiers and advisers, after suffering a long string of guerrilla attacks along Highway 6 and Siem Reap town, arrested many Heng Samrin officials. Those jailed on a host of national security charges reportedly included the provincial governor of Siem Riep as well as lower-ranking village committee members from areas still under control of Vietnamese near Siem Reap town.

There are four prisons in Siem Reap Province, I was told, containing literally thousands of political prisoners. Even worse, however, were the reports of the killing of villagers during search and destroy operations. These Vietnamese-directed military sweeps panicked people and caused them to flee to resistance zones. I saw many of these new refugees arriving at Savay Len, Kouk Kandal, north of Siem Reap. Feeding these new refugees is the biggest problem for the Kampuchean authorities. International aid doesn't reach people in the countryside under the Heng Samrin government, and the border is too far for mothers and children without food and clothes to go to obtain them there.

I was looking forward to seeing the battlefield but found it was not so easy. Most battles are conducted as guerrilla warfare, and it is almost impossible to take pictures without creating a security problem.

A Kampuchean resistance leader told me they have enough soldiers and enough guns for the time being. But ammunition is barely enough for guerrilla warfare and not sufficient for fullscale, regular battles. The Vietnamese are also poor and don't have enough ammunition either. Much of their old American ammunition has become unusable with time, and often fails to explode when it is used.

Furthermore, on frequent occasions when the Kampuchean guerrillas have prepared a large scale attack on a Vietnamese position, the Hanoi forces have already withdrawn, apparently because the Vietnamese troops have been unable to withstand the continuous guerrilla attack through this dry season.

On the morning of May 23, I was in a village called Kvan not far from Provincial Road 68 leading to Oddar Meanchey when suddenly fighting broke out. I was advised to leave the village immediately when about 100 withdrawing Vietnamese from nearby Srae Kvan village started to shoot at farmers. The Vietnamese saw us leaving the village, intensified fire and the shooting escalated to heavy fighting with the 40 Kampuchean soldiers who had stayed behind to cover our withdrawal and defend villagers.

In the afternoon and losing the battle, the Vietnamese called up reinforcements from their rear base on Route 68. About 300 men and eight tanks answered their call for help.

At this point Commander Them of the Kampuchean 912th Division, with just the 40 men in the battle, decided to withdraw from the village. Vietnamese tanks entered the village and began firing on villagers in their makeshift bunkers with machineguns.

According to the villagers who fled later, 30 civilians were killed by the Vietnamese force.

The next day a Kampuchean doctor who had been working for Vietnamese soldiers ran away from them to the resistance. I talked to him and he told me that Hanoi troops had suffered 19 dead and 30 wounded in the battle. One of the dead was a Vietnamese tank commander. Kampuchean fighters suffered three wounded in the battle.

The last part of my trip was to Phnom Pulen, an area visited by Prince Norodom Sihanouk when he made his famous visit to resistance areas from his Beijing home in 1973, when the Lon Nol regime was still in power in Phnom Penh.

Two Vietnamese positions on the mountain were abandoned several days before my arrival. Instead of a battle, I saw villagers who fled the Vietnamese attacks living in the forest, eating wild food.

On my way back to the border, I had no security problems. The number of guards was reduced to 20. My lesson from this, and indeed from the entire trip was that Vietnamese forces control only points and lines on the map as troops of the Lon Nol government once did towards the end of their war in 1975.

When I finished my trip of two and a half months, about 1,000 kilometres in four provinces of western Kampuchea, hard rain with thunder started and many dried-up rivers started to flow again, vigorously. It had been a long, instructive trip. I had seen inside Kampuchea as few foreigners have.

RADIO COMMENTARY REPROVES ASEAN COMMUNIQUE

BK271630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Commentary by station editor (Nguyen Qui): "China's Dark Shadow Envelops the ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Meeting"]

[Text] After 2 days of sessions -- from 24 to 25 June -- the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries meeting in Bangkok issued a joint communique dealing at length with the relations between the five ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries. Reading this joint communique, one notes many shopworn statements which are often put forth by the ASEAN countries -- such as that Vietnam's continued military occupation of Kampuchea still poses a serious threat to the peace and security in Southeast Asia, as well as to international security; that the ASEAN countries call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Cambodian people to self-determination; and so forth. However, it is regrettable that the joint communique of the five ASEAN countries' foreign ministers completely fails to refer to a mountainous reality, namely, the threat of China to peace and security in Southeast Asia, which has been publicly addressed on many occasions by various ASEAN leaders.

Why did the ASEAN foreign ministers fail to refer to China in their joint communique? Is it possible that both inside and outside this meeting, a big hand extending from Beijing threatened the ASEAN foreign ministers to such a degree that none of them dared to speak against China? Be it intentional or not, by failing to mention the role and responsibility of China -- the chief saboteur and the main threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia -- the ASEAN countries have concealed reality and failed to point out the cause of tension in this region. As a result, they cannot resolve this situation in a fundamental manner. The ASEAN countries have thus again succumbed to the trick employed hitherto by Beijing to hide its wicked hand, direct the spearhead at others, and continue its policy of causing confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries so that it can fish in troubled waters. So long as the threat of China still remains and the Chinese ruling circles still maintain their expansionist and hegemonist policy, the security and peace of the three Indochinese countries is still threatened; and at the same time, the security and stability of the ASEAN countries cannot be guaranteed.

It is because the threat of Beijing still remains that Vietnam has the obligation to assist the PRK for the sake of the latter's security and for the sake of its own security Vietnam still cannot withdraw all of its armed forces home from Kampuchea. By stubbornly demanding that Vietnam withdraw all of its forces from Kampuchea, but failing to demand that China give up its expansionist and hegemonist policy toward Southeast Asia and end its threat to the three Indochinese countries, the ASEAN countries will only reach an impasse and be unable to resolve the situation.

Another matter that must be mentioned is that the ASEAN foreign ministers endorsed the Thai foreign minister's proposal for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Kampuchean-Thai border as an initial step towards total troop withdrawal, and his intention to visit Hanoi if the aforementioned proposal was accepted. In other words, the ASEAN countries have set forth a condition for Vietnam. It must be noted that in the recent statements by the Thai foreign minister, including his speech at the opening of the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting, the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces 30 km from the Kampuchea-Thai border was not considered to be a condition. However, the press and radio of Beijing have stated in recent days that this is a condition which was put forth by Thailand. When the joint communique of the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting was issued, this had become a condition. This cannot help but make public opinion think that the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting was held under the direction of Beijing and that Beijing's dark shadow enveloped this meeting. We have declared that if the issue raised by Thailand is considered a condition, we will definitely reject it. Nevertheless, if this is a proposal, we will be ready to consider it at the negotiating table.

Those who pursue a hard line toward Vietnam should know that over the past 4 years the forces opposing Kampuchea and Vietnam have used military force in an attempt to reverse the Kampuchea situation or, at least, to find a position on Kampuchean soil for the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other groups of Khmer reactionaries. However, they have failed in that objective.

Now, they again want to achieve that objective through the so-called demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. This is certainly impossible. While Thailand wants to ensure security for itself, the PRK also wants to ensure security for Kampuchea. In its communique, the conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers acknowledges the recent announcement by Vietnam on the withdrawal of some of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This means that the ASEAN countries have recognized Vietnam's goodwill. And as noted by public opinion, Vietnam has matched its deeds with its words by making the first step.

The question is what have Thailand and the other ASEAN countries done in response to Vietnam's goodwill? It is obvious that they still have not done anything. What is more, the ASEAN countries, under pressure from Beijing, have taken negative action which is manifested in their joint communique through their imposition of conditions on Vietnam, and their blatant slander of what they call the migration of Vietnamese to various Kampuchean provinces and the attacks on Kampuchean territory and massacre of Kampuchean civilians by Vietnam, and so forth.

We resolutely reject these nonsensical slanders and maintain that all the groundless fabrications from the ASEAN side only benefit China and not the ASEAN countries. They also create a dark cloud over Southeast Asia. The stand of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has consistently been to achieve peace, friendship and good-neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries.

We still maintain that the current tense situation in this region has stemmed from Beijing's policy of expansion and hegemony in close collusion with the U.S. imperialists. All contradictions and differences between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries can be settled through contacts and dialogue. In the recent past, contacts have been made between the two groups of countries. The trend toward dialogue is rising and the two sides have already put forth their proposals. The best way is to continue this trend so as to create a healthy atmosphere of detente in the region, which would meet the aspirations of the peoples of the countries in Southeast Asia.

It is regrettable that with its joint communique, the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting failed to follow this trend. It contaminated the atmosphere, which encourages Beijing to continue its policy of causing confrontation and undermining the trend toward dialogue among the countries in this region.

#### NHAN DAN Comments

OW280757 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA June 28 -- NHAN DAN today says that it is regrettable that the joint communique of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries still failed to recognize the truth that so long as China's threat continues, the security of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries cannot be guaranteed.

Commenting on the joint communique of the meeting held recently in Bangkok, the paper says: "The Bangkok meeting took place at the time when various political circles in the five ASEAN countries were welcoming the recent visit to the Philippines and Thailand by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, acknowledging its positive result in which it has met the present common trend, namely, the necessity of conducting dialogue, of creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and of reducing tension in Southeast Asia.



"It is regrettable that the joint communique has repeated the same old erroneous allegations, and held Vietnam responsible for the threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia although the broad masses of the people and many leaders of the ASEAN countries have recognised that the threat comes from China, not Vietnam.

"Strangely enough," the paper continues, "the ASEAN countries demanded the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, while saying nothing about China's threat towards the Indochinese countries. The communique also mentioned Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's proposal for an 18-mile (30 km) pullback of Vietnamese forces from the Thai-Cambodian border as a 'precondition' for his visit to Vietnam. It should be recalled that right in his opening speech, the Thai foreign minister had made it clear that his proposal was not a precondition for dialogues between ASEAN and Vietnam. The foreign ministers of some other countries in ASEAN shared this view. Why then did the joint communique talk differently and make this proposal a condition? It should also be noted that while the conference was meeting, the Chinese propaganda machine noisily urged that the above-said proposal should be regarded as a condition, thus brazenly bringing pressure to bear on the ASEAN countries.

"On this question," the paper says, "Vietnam's stance is very clear: If that proposal is a condition for talks, then the three Indochinese countries will categorically reject it. But if it is a proposal for talks, the three Indochinese countries will seriously consider it.

Every proposal must aim to ensure peace and security for both sides. If a proposal benefits only one side and is harmful to the other, it is unacceptable.

How can one explain the demand formulated in the joint communique for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from the Thai border and the setting up of a so-called security zone in western Kampuchea for the Kampuchean refugees? Clearly the authors of this proposal have no intention to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In fact, this proposal only serves the policy of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and Washington to continue using the Pol Pot remnants to oppose the revival of Kampuchea. They have shut their eyes to the simple fact that such an arrangement cannot ensure security along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

The paper categorically rejects the conference's slanderous charge that Vietnam has moved part of its population to a number of Kampuchean provinces. It says: "Worthy of note is that in their joint communique the ASEAN countries took note of Vietnam's recent announcement of a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea and expressed their view that 'this should be credible and should be part and parcel of the total withdrawal.'

"It should be pointed out," NHAN DAN says, "that in spite of Beijing's continued hostile policy, over the past two years, Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have taken the first steps by pulling out part of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea. This good will gesture has been warmly welcomed and highly valued by the world public. However, up to now, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries have not yet given any concrete response to this move. On the contrary, pressurized by Beijing, they have put more conditions for their dialogue with the Indochinese countries. Such an attitude cannot be accepted by neither the Indochinese countries nor the progressive opinion at large."

The paper goes on: "The Bangkok conference obviously was held under the evil influence of the Beijing rulers in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

It has failed to meet the interests and legitimate desire of the people in the ASEAN countries for continued dialogue aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. Obviously, the negative statements in the joint communique only serve the interests of Beijing and Washington which are seeking to prod the Indochinese and ASEAN countries into confrontation."

NHAN DAN says: "Contacts have been established between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries in the recent past. They are initial but encouraging steps. The two sides have also made concrete proposals. The best course of action now for the two sides is to seriously consider these proposals with a view to accelerating the trend of dialogue and easing tension, thus contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

#### HANOI CRITICIZES PRC'S POLICY ON INDOCHINA

BK271355 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent days the Chinese mass media has criticized Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to the Philippines and Thailand. On 24 June the commentator of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY -- XINHUA -- spoke out strongly against the Vietnamese foreign minister's statement that the Kampuchean issue is essentially a problem between the Indochinese countries and China, not between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries although there remain differences over this issue between the two groups of countries. Today our radio has this commentary:

China's criticism of the Vietnamese foreign minister's recent visit to the Philippines and Thailand is not difficult to understand. Reason: The result of his visit is not to its liking because the trend toward dialogue in the region has been promoted. During his talks with Mr Thach in Manila, Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo agreed to continue dialogue. He said there was further mutual understanding about peace and security in the region. The two sides believed that there must be a continuous dialogue.

Before, during, and after Mr Thach's visit, Chinese mass media raised a hue and cry about Vietnam's threat and claimed that Mr Thach's visit was aimed at misleading ASEAN countries. But according to AFP, the Philippine foreign minister made it clear on 6 June that the Vietnamese foreign minister's visit was important not only to bilateral relations but also to the interests of peace and cooperation in the region. After receiving Mr Thach on 9 June, Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said that the Vietnamese people had no intention of hostility and aggression against any country. The commander of the 4th military corps of the Thai Army, Lt Gen Han Linanon, said he believed that Vietnam would not attack Thailand. It is China which has been causing tension and threatening Vietnam, and pushing Vietnam and ASEAN into a confrontation, he pointed out.

Commenting on China's sharp reaction to Mr Thach's visit, the French news agency on 12 June held that China was alarmed at Vietnam's initiative when the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea -- a disguise of the genocidal Pol Pot clique -- was facing serious difficulties. In fact, the Kampuchean issue is a problem between Indochinese countries and China. The criticism of Mr Thach's statement only shows China's intention to whitewash its crimes against the Indochinese countries.

Let's ask: Who, if not reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, engineered an extremely brutal genocide in which their henchmen killed as many as more than 3 million Kampuchians and pushed the Khmer nation to the brink of extermination? Who, if not themselves, aided and abetted the genocidal Pol Pot clique to conduct the aggressive war against Vietnam's southwestern border area?

At present the Chinese authorities are fostering, arming, and commanding Pol Pot remnant and other Khmer resactionaries at the Thai-Kampuchean border area to sabotage the peaceful construction of the Kampuchean people. They are colluding with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to carry out a sabotage war against the Indochinese countries in all fields -- military, political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, and psychological.

This is one side of the truth. And what's more, there has been unity between these countries to resist aggression. No one can easily let others deprive him of the right to live and build a happy life. In the face of extermination, the Kampuchean people did rise up with Vietnamese assistance to overthrow the genocidal regime. In so doing, they have proved themselves worthy to exist in independence and freedom.

Now, because of the threat from China, they insist on keeping a number of Vietnamese army units of volunteers in Kampuchea. This legitimate demand of the Kampuchean people has been recognized by international law. China's threat against the security of Kampuchea and Vietnam is the reason for Vietnamese volunteers to stay in Kampuchea. So, logically speaking, that threat must be removed first and foremost before the withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea.

It is reasonable enough to say that the Kampuchean issue is essentially a problem between the Indochinese countries and China. Of course, there remain differences over this issue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. But this is not a problem between the three groups of countries. By putting the ASEAN countries in confrontation with the Indochinese countries, the Chinese authorities aim at many targets. On the one hand, they want to get the ASEAN countries partially involved in opposing the Indochinese countries to weaken them and then subjugate them, one after another. On the other hand, they want to shirk their responsibility for causing disturbances and tension in the region.

Over the past few years, the Chinese authorities have pretended seeking this solution or that plan to solve the Kampuchean problem. They still fail to make any satisfactory proposal. On the contrary, they have been stepping up the sabotage war against the Indochinese countries, thus making it more and more difficult to solve this problem.

Now, they demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea but refuse to give up their plan of sabotage against Kampuchea and Vietnam. Some observers are right to remark that the Chinese authorities do not want Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea for they are afraid of having no pretext to discredit Vietnam and to continue sabotage against Kampuchea.

Our constant stand is to solve all problems in relation with other countries through negotiations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, nonimposition of one side's views on the other, and respect for each other's legitimate interests. In relation to the PRC, we also maintain this stand and reaffirm that all our proposals remain valid.

#### UN SPECIAL ENVOY AHMAD RETURNS FOR TALKS

BK271528 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi, June 27 (AFP) -- Ahmad Raffiuddin, special envoy of the United Nations Secretary General, arrived here today from Bangkok for the second part of a visit which began June 18 to 22 at Hanoi's invitation. The deputy secretary general for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia made no statements to the press. Vietnamese sources said that tomorrow he would meet with Ha Van Lau, a Vietnamese vice foreign minister, before leaving here Wednesday.

The aim of Mr. Ahmad's visit, sources said, was to exchange views on questions dealing with peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Vietnam does not accept mediation in the Cambodian issue by the U.N., which recognizes the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but accepts the "good offices" of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr. Ahmad has been attending the conference of foreign ministers from the ASEAN nations -- which groups the noncommunist nations of Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia -- in Bangkok. After leaving here he will go to China from June 30 to July 2 after a stopover in Hong Kong, reliable sources said. Beijing supports the Cambodian coalition government opposing the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime.

PHAM VAN DONG CONDOLES DEATH OF CUBA'S DORTICOS

OW272210 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today sent a message of condolences to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers.

The message says: "We are deeply shocked at the news that Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Council of State, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, and minister of justice of the Republic of Cuba, an outstanding son of the working class and fraternal laboring people of Cuba, a dear friend of the Vietnamese people, has just passed away.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. and the Council of Ministers, I convey to you and, through you, my heartfelt condolences to the party, the government and the people of fraternal Cuba, and to Comrade Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado's family."

MASS MEETING HELD FOR LEBANESE GUESTS

OW272214 Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- A mass meeting was held at the municipal theatre here this evening to welcome the visiting delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] led by its general-secretary, George Hawi.

Among those present on the meeting's presidium were Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department; and Nguyen Dong, executive member of the Hanoi Party Committee and vice president of the Hanoi People's Committee. The Lebanese guests were also present on the presidium.

After the opening speech by Vo Chi Cong, Nguyen Dong addressed the meeting. He warmly welcomed the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party and highlighted the successes obtained by the Lebanese Communist Party together with other progressive and patriotic forces in Lebanon in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, Israeli Zionism and other reactionary forces, for an independent, united, free and democratic Lebanon.

He voiced full support for the just struggle of the Lebanese people, the Palestinian people and the peoples of other Arab countries for their legitimate national rights.



He demanded that the Israeli authorities withdraw all their troops from Lebanese territory and other areas occupied by them and respect the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to set up an independent state of their own.

Nguyen Dong thanked the Communist Party and the people of Lebanon for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's national defence and construction and wished the militant solidarity between the C.P.V. and the L.C.P. constant consolidation and the friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Lebanon further development.

In reply, George Hawi reiterated the Lebanese Communist Party's close solidarity with and full support for the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for national independence, peace and socialism. He renewed the firm determination of the Lebanese communists to thwart all sinister schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

He exalted the friendship and militant solidarity between the communists and peoples of Lebanon and Vietnam and thanked the party, government and people of Vietnam for their active support to the just struggle of the communists and patriots of Lebanon as well as the resistance movement of Palestine and Syria.

The Lebanese Communist Party leader expressed his firm confidence that the fine relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries would be further developed in the interests of the two nations and of the communist and workers' movement, and peace, progress and socialism in the world.

#### EDITORIAL SUPPORTS CPV PLENUM RESOLUTION

OW270813 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- In its editorial today on the resolution of the fourth plenary session of the Communist Party of Vietnam, NHAN DAN highlights the important progress and great achievements of the Vietnamese people in the construction and defence of the socialist homeland. The paper also points to the need of strengthening the ideological and organizational work in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam held in March 1982. The paper says:

"Agricultural and industrial production of the whole country continues to develop. The Vietnamese people, upholding the spirit of self-reliance and selfless labour, are able to firmly solve the food problem, develop a comprehensive agriculture to stabilize and improve their life and to build the basis for developing industry. In the economic, cultural and social fields, our country has witnessed positive changes and new progress in the steady advance, we have firmly defended the homeland and maintained political security before the hostile schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, we have accomplished our great international task towards fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Today, the position and strength of our country and of Laos and Kampuchea are stronger than ever before."

The paper goes on: "The struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths is closely associated with the struggle between our people and the Chinese expansionists. This is an arduous, complicated and bitter struggle. In spite of their ignominious failure, the Chinese reactionaries are intensively preparing for new adventures against the Vietnamese people. The Chinese expansionists' fundamental and long-term scheme is to subdue and annex Vietnam and the whole of Indochina to open the road to Southeast Asia.

With regard to our country and the whole of Indochina, the strategy and tactics of the Chinese reactionaries remain unchanged, instead, their hostility towards our people has increased day by day. They are joining the U.S. imperialists in carrying out a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country in an attempt to weaken and eventually to annex our country.

"Our immediate task is to restore by all means the socialist order in the distribution and circulation of goods and to stabilize the life of workers, employees and the armed forces. The state must control production, distribution and circulation of goods, control the (?market) and price, firmly control goods and money and carry out the policy of distribution according to the amount of work done. We must firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship in the struggle between us and the enemy, in the class struggle, and in the struggle between the two paths in the fields of production, socialist transformation and distribution and circulation of goods.

"All branches and localities should correctly observe the principle of democratic centralism in economic and social management, oppose bureaucratic centralism, internal undemocracy and negation of the working people's right to collective mastery. At the same time we must oppose all manifestations of free-wheeling and scatteredness and non-implementation of the resolutions and instructions of the party and the policies and laws of the state.

"Neither can we neglect the improvement of system of economic management and concrete economic policies. We should organize (?an) effective mechanism and increase the control and supervision work and improve the guidance in the implementation of the policies at all levels and in all branches. The most important thing is to launch a wide and stirring revolutionary emulation movement among the masses to work with discipline, high productivity and great effectiveness and to develop a high sense of collective mastery in production, distribution and circulation of goods as well as in organizing the cultural and social life at each basic unit, each village and each cityward. We must also actively oppose the sabotage activities by the enemy and combat all negative manifestations in order to protect socialist property, boost production and ensure order and security."

#### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TASKS FOR 27 JUNE REPORTED

BK280328 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 28 June]

[Text] Today, NHAN DAN reports on its front page that on 27 June the fifth session of the Seventh National Assembly continued group discussion of the draft law on the organization of the people's councils and committees and the general section of the criminal law. In the evening the deputies heard Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs report on the SRV's foreign affairs activities.

#### 'SOURCE' CITED ON REPAIR OF DALAT REACTOR

BK280638 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi, June 28 (AFP) -- A nuclear research reactor installed at Dalat in South Vietnam, 200 km (124 miles) from Ho Chi Minh City, with U.S. aid during the former South Vietnamese government, will be reactivated in August with assistance from the Soviet Union, a source said today here. The reduced capacity reactor will provide for research in health -- making medical isotopes -- and in agriculture, the source said. It was damaged and has been inactive since the communist victory over the republic's government in 1975 and the departure of the U.S. forces. Soviet nuclear specialists have repaired it.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE DEFENDS ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

BK271039 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says he will resist pressure to adopt a more expansionary economic policy in the August budget. Giving his first major address since returning to Australia from his tour overseas, Mr Hawke told the National Press Club in Canberra that fiscal policy already outlined by the government was expansionary by any reasonable standards. He said he and the federal treasurer, Mr Keating, had indicated they would consider a deficit of about \$8.5 billion. Any more rapid fiscal expansion for Australia could lead to slightly faster economic growth and better employment levels in the immediate future. However, the possible improvement would be bought at a cost of substantial risk to the durability of recovery. The prime minister said the first commitment of the Labor government was to create more jobs during the coming period of 3 years.

In recent weeks, some federal ministers and state Labor leaders have been urging Mr Hawke to adopt a more expansionary policy. Federal and state government leaders are scheduled to meet later this week at the annual premiers conference where allocations of money to the states are decided upon.

On foreign policy matters, Mr Hawke said the credibility of his government would depend largely on the establishment of constructive relations with Indonesia. He said Australia needed sound, productive relations with the members of ASEAN and with Papua New Guinea. But his objective was not possible without good relations with Indonesia -- ASEAN's most powerful member. Australia, he said, had come to terms with the region as a constructive and cooperative partner. To this end, his government's foreign policy would be realized and relevant.

HAYDEN ON INDONESIA-FRETILIN TALKS, KAMPUCHEA

BK281039 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, understands that Indonesia has made new progress towards arranging a cease-fire pact with the Fretilin resistance forces in East Timor. Mr Hayden said today in Bangkok the cease-fire was currently under serious discussion. He said the negotiations were taking place with a group of Fretilin but did not involve the entire movement.

The Australian foreign minister has been having talks in Bangkok with his counterparts from the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as well as foreign ministers from New Zealand, Japan, Canada, the United States, and the European Economic Community. He is scheduled to travel to Hanoi tomorrow on the next leg of his current Asian tour.

Speaking about his mission to Vietnam, Mr Hayden said today the United States had added its support to Australian efforts to help bring about a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. He told a news conference that the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, had given his backing to the mission and that meant he would be going with the support of the United States as well as all five member countries of ASEAN.

Mr Hayden said there had been some reservations about the role Australia might play in negotiations on the Kampuchean issue but these had been transformed into strong support as a result of his talks in Bangkok.

SUHARTO, SIHANOUK DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK270750 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] The president of Democratic Kampuchea, Prince Sihanouk, this afternoon held talks with President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. The talks lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours.

Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen after the meeting that the two heads of state had exchanged views during the meeting on possible steps to enable a solution to the Kampuchean problem. He said Indonesia, as an ASEAN member country, briefed Sihanouk on the ASEAN stand and its consistent efforts toward solving the Kampuchean problem in the best possible way in the spirit and under the principles of the UN resolutions, which call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and allow the people of the two countries [as heard] to determine their own fate.

Responding to a question, Minister Sudharmono said that up to this day ASEAN has supported President Sihanouk's struggle, but this support was not discussed during the meeting between the two leaders.

After the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Prince Sihanouk returned to Wisma Negara [State Guest House]. Later this afternoon, at 1500 [0800 GMT], President Sihanouk will bid farewell to continue his visit to Bali for 2 days. Before returning to Paris next Wednesday, President Sihanouk will stop over at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport from Bali to hold a press conference.

Sihanouk on Talks With Suharto

BK271005 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0952 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Jakarta, June 27 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Visiting President of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here Monday that he and President Suharto share common views on the solution of the Kampuchean issue.

He said new ideas on the solution of the Kampuchea problem came out during his talks with President Suharto, lasting one and a half hours. But Sihanouk said the settlement of the Kampuchean problem should be made cautiously because many people expressed different opinions on the solution of the issue.

"We should settle the problem slowly; there is no need to hurry", he added.

Describing his talks with President Suharto as "very satisfactory," the smiling prince said that President Suharto fully understands his condition. He said he and President Suharto are of the same views that the Kampuchean issue should be solved realistically and pragmatically. Raising his two thumbs, Sihanouk further said that his talks with President Suharto proceeded in a good and friendly atmosphere.

Heading toward the State Guest House from Freedom Palace where he met the Indonesian head of state, Norodom Sihanouk told reporters that he remains the president of Democratic Kampuchea, now waging a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-supported Heng Samrin regime. Giving a background of his statement that he wanted to resign as the president of Democratic Kampuchea, Sihanouk said that the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, deplored Sihanouk for proposing a national reconciliation asking the Heng Samrin regime to sit in the coalition government. But later, he said Khieu Samphan sent him a letter asking him not to resign because the Khmer Rouge still needs him.

"As I was not condemned, there is no reason for me to resign," President Sihanouk said. He said as an individual he has the right for the freedom of expression.



## Further on Sihanouk Comments

BK271139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Jakarta, June 27 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the anti-Vietnamese Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, today called his recent proposal to form a four-party coalition with the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime an act of psychological warfare."

The prince, who arrived here Saturday for a five-day visit, said he made the proposal to prevent public opinion feeling that Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot was the real force behind the tripartite coalition, which also includes Son Sann's nationalists.

Speaking to reporters here after one-and-a-half hours of talks with Indonesian President Suharto, Prince Sihanouk said his proposal was initially sparked by published remarks from two former U.S. diplomats.

The prince cited a recent commentary in THE ASIAN WALL STREET Journal by James Leonard, former U.S. deputy representative to the United Nations, in which the diplomat charged that the coalition was "basically the regime of Pol Pot" and "an artificial and unstable construction." Mr Leonard argued that the prince's group should be denied their seat in the U.N. as the recognized Cambodian representatives.

The other diplomat, former Ambassador to Phnom Penh Emory Swank, said in an interview with NEWSWEEK magazine that the dominant role of Pol Pot was "dooming the (anti-Vietnamese) coalition in advance," and that he did not believe a nonaligned Cambodia was "going to be realized through the coalition." Mr Swank then said he thought the U.N. would have to recognize the reality in Cambodia. "By reality, I mean the present regime," he said.

Following the diplomats' declarations, Prince Sihanouk said he proposed to invite the Phnom Penh regime to join his coalition because "I had to make psychological warfare in order to prevent public opinion in the world, and in America in particular, from believing that Mr Swank and Mr Leonard are right."

The prince went on to say that his coalition government had "to speak the language of peace and reconciliation," and be willing to take responsibility for general elections which would include Heng Samrin's regime. The prince added that it was up to the Cambodian people to freely choose the leader and the political system they wanted.

Indonesian State-Secretary Minister Sudharmono said that following the meetings between Prince Sihanouk and President, Suharto, the two leaders had exchanged ideas about how to solve the Cambodian problem.

Indonesia supported the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) position that the Cambodian issue should be solved within the Framework of the U.N. resolution, which calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and self-determination for the Cambodian people, Mr Sudharmono said.

In answer to a question about President Suharto's opinion of the prince's call to include Heng Samrin in a coalition government, Mr. Sudharmono said "as long as it agrees with the concept and spirit of the United Nation's declaration, then of course it can be done." But he added that this would have to be linked to a withdrawal of the 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia, Mr. Sudharmono said.

REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO SHULTZ' VISIT

## Cabinet Discusses Issues

HK270009 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] The Cabinet meets today in Malacanang to discuss the implementation of the recent broad decisions reached by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] on June 21. President Marcos, who heads the KBL steering committee, will preside over the meeting.

Malacanang said the president is expected to inform the Cabinet of the issues he and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz discussed in a closed-door meeting in Malacanang June 25. The Cabinet is to convene on June 28, but the meeting was moved a day earlier in view of recent major developments. Sources said the issues taken up by the president with Mr Shultz need immediate implementation by the Philippine Government. They said Shultz took up political, economic and security issues on Philippine-U.S. relations.

During the meeting, the state secretary also commended President Marcos for his courageous moves. According to Mr Shultz, he expects these actions by the president to have a very healthy effect on the Philippine economy.

On the bases agreement, Secretary Shultz said he considered the new accord as a step in further strengthening of Philippine-U.S. military cooperation to enhance stability in the Southeast Asian region.

## TIMES JOURNAL Editorial

HK271328 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Hearty Expression of U.S. Confidence"]

[Text] The principle of interdependence and the interlocking interest of nations, particularly in the economic sphere, was graphically illustrated by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during his weekend visit to Manila. Shultz, who is an economist, said that "insofar as our economies are concerned, we are all in one boat and we sail together and we have a stake together in how that boat operates."

Corollary to remarks he made during the luncheon tendered in his honor and members of his delegation by President and Mrs. Marcos at Malacanang, Shultz spoke of the "courageous moves" taken recently by the national leadership to adjust the Philippine economy to the demands of the times and put it into full recovery after one of the worst global recessions in years.

According to those who were privy to the discussions between the president and Shultz, economic issues dominated the talks. Shultz spoke optimistically and confidently of the rise in the tide of the world economy. His assessment on how the administration had been looking after the local economy constituted an unsolicited endorsement of the decisive measures being instituted to put new vigor into the country's economic health.

Such an appraisal cannot but be interpreted as a hearty expression of confidence in the strength and management of the Philippine economy from a highly regarded spokesman of a country which has an acknowledged stake here.

TAXES LIKELY ON U.S. BASE CONTRACTORS

HK280016 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Jun 83 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Bureau of International Revenue [BIR] plans to impose taxes on foreign business enterprises with contracts inside Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

Revenue officials said yesterday the government will earn substantial amount of revenues if the plan is implemented.

They said American military authorities have been issuing annually multi-million-dollar contracts to foreigners from installation of sophisticated military equipment to transport of rest and recreation (R & R) services.

American base authorities had agreed earlier to help the BIR collect taxes due from thousands of Filipinos working inside the bases.

BIR officials said they are now negotiating with base officials on how to collect taxes from Filipino contractors and businessmen with jobs inside the bases.

Pampanga Revenue Regional Director Jesus Parado suggested earlier that foreign contractors like their local counterparts should also be required to pay certain taxes like the three percent contractors tax on gross income.

With the amendment of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, Parado said the American Government had recognized Philippine sovereignty over the bases. He said that it follows that all business transactions should be covered by local tax laws.

Meanwhile, the BIR ruled that all items produced inside export processing zones should be considered imported articles and should be slapped advance sales tax whenever they are sold locally.

Revenue Deputy Commissioner Romulo M. Villa issued the ruling following reports that certain revenue fieldmen have been reportedly assessing and collecting manufacturer's tax from certain firms based at the Bataan Export Processing Zone.

The ruling was sought by a Canadian firm authorized to operate a car stamping plant in the zone.

The firm brings into the zone imported materials which it manufacturers into automotive products.

Ninety per cent of the manufactured products is sold aboard, while the 10 percent is reportedly sold in the country.

Under existing regulations, Villa said foreign merchandise brought into the zone, which have not undergone any processing or manufacturing, when sent to the customs territory shall be subject to the advance sales tax, payable by the purchaser.

He said the same procedure goes with foreign items brought into the zone which have been combined with or made part of any domestic article. The product will be subject to taxes and duties to be assessed based on the value of the foreign merchandise.

"In other words, the foreign merchandise is subject to the advance sales tax based on the value thereof to be paid by the purchaser in the customs territory," Villa added.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

June 29, 1983



